FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MINISTERS ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR C.A. MEETING, TOUR

Acevedo on Excluding Nicaragua

PA072244 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Report by Rosana Lemus]

[Excerpts] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta announced today that on 12 January the Central American foreign ministers, excluding the Nicaraguan foreign minister, will meet in San Salvador to plan the tour of Central America by the Contadora and Support Groups foreign ministers and the OAS and UN secretaries beginning 16 January. [passage omitted]

[Begin Acevedo Peralta recording -- in progress] ...which is marking a distancing, for the time being, between Honduras and Costa Rica, on the one hand, and Nicaragua on the other. El Salvador has already expressed solidarity with the Honduran-Costa Rican position, which maintains that Nicaragua should withdraw these demands so that a climate of peace and negotiation may be adequately restored in Central America. That is why we do not believe it is opportune to invite Nicaragua at this time. These demands hinder the possibility of holding a cordial meeting, which is currently necessary. [end recording]

Regarding his European tour last month, the foreign minister said it was successful and that he obtained political and economic support. [Begin Acvedo Peralta recording] The legitimacy of the government was very clear and broad. Even though it was a private visit, many meetings were held with top authorities and broad press sectors. [end recording] Still on his European tour, and in connection with the voluntary Honduran-Salvadoran repatriations, Mr Acevedo said he made concrete efforts before the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR. A plan for massive and orderly repatriation will be presented.

He said that the Contadora Group has become stronger, even though conditions for peace in Central America are deteriorating daily.

Abadia on 'Strategy'

PA070243 Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Panama City, 6 Jan (AFP) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Support Group, as well as the secretaries general of the OAS and United Nations, will meet on 17 January in Panama to "define the strategy of their tour" through Central America, official sources announced today. Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia said that an exact itinerary for the regional tour has not yet been defined, but noted that the strategy will be established on 17 January when the tour begins. Abadia explained that the first leg of this tour, which will be Costa Rica, is not intended to create "false expectations" about the peace document signed last year, but rather to "harmonize positions" to prevent the regional situation from worsening. "There is the hope of achieving a negotiated solution," Abadia declared, reiterating that Contadora continues to be the only viable alternative for a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America. The Panamanian foreign minister explained that neither Contadora nor the Support Group want to impose the peace document through diplomatic force," but rather seek to serve as a "mediation instrument" so that the Central American countries can harmonize their positions.

HEALTH MINISTER INJURED IN UNEXPLAINED ACCIDENT

PY081907 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Conrado Storani, minister of Public Health and Social Action, yesterday broke four ribs, dislocated a shoulder blade, and suffered several blows in an accident at Los Molinos Dike. The minister and his family were vacationing in the area. [passage omitted] His condition is not listed as serious, although the physician at the hospital where he was assisted ordered him to rest for 40 days.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET

PY082100 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- La Plata -- Buenos Aires provincial Governor Alejandro Armendariz announced his new cabinet at a press conference here yesterday afternoon. The changes, which included the sacking of our ministers, will give the provincial administration a "new image," the governor said.

Social Welfare Minister Pablo Pinto, Agricultural Minister Carlos Maria Valerga and Public Works Minister Daniel Castro will be respectively replaced by Jorge Bravo, Hector Molinuevo and Enrique Serra, Armendariz said while confirming that he had accepted the resignation of Schools Director Jose Bariel Dumon before Christmas.

Bravo is a government advisor, Molinuevo is a director of the National Agricultural Technology Institute (INTA) in Balcarce and Serra, an accountant by training, runs the DEBA provincial power utility. Government Undersecretary Luis Miralles will replace Dumon. According to Armendariz the new ministers will have a free hand to implement changes.

All other ministers including Economy Minister Osvaldo Palacios, Government Minister Juan Antonio Portessi and Health Minister Jose Astigueta, whose removal had been widely expect, will thus be retained.

Armendariz had earlier requested the resignation of all ministers and senior officials, the provincial government announced on Tuesday although a cabinet shuffle had been in the air ever since the Buenos Aires Radical primaries on November 30.

On that occasion Dumon obtained a congressional candidacy and Pinto the La Plata mayoral candidacy. Both men expressed a need to be free for political campaigning. Valerga joined incoming national Agriculture Secretary Ernesto Figueras' team at the end of last year.

Pinto, a leader of the National Co-ordinating Board (JCN), said yesterday that the shuffle could be interpreted as a "relative crisis" but Dumon denied that any change of image was involved.

Armendariz futher announced that work would be resumed "shortly" on the La Plata-Buenos Aires freeway.

DIRECTORATE NOTES LATEST UMOPAR ANTIDRUG ACTIONS

PY081729 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Drugs has reported that the most recent antidrug actions in La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Chapare have been very successful. Large quantities of cocaine sulphate, percussion caps, explosives and other substances that are used in producing cocaine were seized.

According to an official report, Umopar [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] forces seized 2 kg of cocaine sulphate in the El Castillo area on 2 January. No arrests were reported. On the same day, 23 bags of lime, 3 kg of bicarbonate, 3 bottles of acid, and 40 liters of kerosene were seized in Sinaota. On 4 January, the police destroyed 2 drug factories and seized 75 pounds of bicarbonate and 2 (?glass) bottles in the so-called El Tacuaral zone. The police seized 4.7 kg of cocaine sulphate in Eterasama and 1.5 kg of cocaine base in (?Sinaota). No arrests were reported.

The drugs, 21.8 kg [figure as heard], will be burned when the investigations conclude. In the past few hours, 630 grams of cocaine was seized in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Antonia Elba Inchausti de Rojas was arrested and handed over to the judicial authorities.

DOCTORS SUSPEND STRIKE, BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS

PY081321 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] During a meeting held at his headquarters yesterday afternoon, the Bolivian Medical Association decided to suspend the doctors' indefinite general strike. The meeting was held after the leaders of that sector met with the planning minister at the latter's office. We have remarks by Bolivian Medical Association President Samuel Cordoba.

[Begin recording] Even though there has been no government request to end the strike, we decided that we should suspend this coercive measure in order to begin negotiations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cordoba said that doctors will normalize their activities as of 0000 on 8 January, adding that the negotiations with the government will begin the next few hours, and that the government's broad-minded attitude and willingness to engage in a dialogue will make it possible for both sides to reach an accord quickly.

MINISTER DENIES RESIGNATION REPORTS AT MEETING

PY090124 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jan 87 p 19

[Text] Brasilia -- During a meeting with businessmen, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro yesterday stated that reports of his resignation are absolutely groundless and that he will remain in his position. This was reported by Orlando Moscoso, president of the Federation of Industries of Bahia State. Moscoso believes that speculation on the minister's resignation must be attributed to dissatisfied Sao Paulo political groups.

Luiz Carlos Mandelli, president of the Rio Grande do Sul Center of Industries termed the meeting with Funaro "a wonderful luncheon." He said that businessmen cannot fall into the foolish practice of promoting civil disobedience in the private sector because doing so would unleash movements of collective demands harmful to the economy.

Mandelli said that shortly after that, the Sole Central Organization of Workers [CUT] and the General Central Organization of Workers [CGT] would begin a movement throughout the country for free bus fares.

According to Gustavo Queiros, president of the Pernambuco Industries Federation, an immediate end to inflation is essential for economic growth. The continuous increase in interest rates would induce suppliers to speculate on futures, thus generating an inflationary spiral for most industries.

According to Queiros, the government urgently needs to implement a price policy that establishes reasonable profit margins. With this policy, the Finance Ministry must once and for all end the policy of freezes and adopt a system of price administration compatible with the real market situation. Moscoso also believes that banks must be held solely responsible for the high interest rates. He also believes that banks are already demanding a spread of up to 100 percent above the interest rates on deposits, and besides, they go on charging all sorts of fees for services.

During the meeting with Funaro, Moscoso reiterated the demand for an end to the escalator clause [gatilho salarial]. He stated: In Bahia, 90 percent of the industries have already granted salary increases of over 23 percent.

ARMY TO BUILD 400 ITALIAN-DESIGNED MISSILES

PY081922 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jan 87 p A-4

[By Roberto Lopez]

[Text] Beginning in 1987, according to September 1986 estimates, the Army will spend nearly 750 million cruzados, about $50 million, on the development and acquisition of 400 MAF's (anti-armor missile system) that feature Italian technology and will be developed by Oto-Melara. The missiles will be manufactured by Orbita, a new company that will depend mainly on the know-how [preceding word in English] of Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc] and Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], two of the more successful Brazilian companies in the military equipment field.

The MAF system is only one of the many projects included in the FT-90 (Ground Force 1990) program intended to modernize and reinforce the Army.

This and other projects have an uncertain future in the offices of Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves who is striving to stretch the limited resources at his disposal. His problems are many. Last year Imbel (Ordance Industry), which is linked to the Army, received barely one tenth of the rifle orders from the Army that the factory requires to keep it running. In 1986, the Army had great difficulty in signing contracts with private industry companies without including the price of adjustment clause (which was forbidden by the Cruzado Plan), and honoring payments of its debt with Sao Paulo Avibras [Brazilian Aerospace Industry]. Sao Paulo Avibras is the manufacturer of the very expensive and sophisticated Fila antiaircraft artillery control equipment, contracted by the previous government to modernize the obsolete units of the country's antiaircraft artillery.

In spite of all this, the Army is currently examining five proposals for the manufacture, in Brazil, of a missile to be used against low-flying targets. The proposals, presented during the last week of October to the Army's Science and Technology Secretariat, foresée the association of foreign and national capital to form joint ventures [preceding word in English] and to transfer technology to Brazilian technicians.

In theory, the Army can spend $250 million on the FT-90 program this year. An equal amount was spent last year and it proved to be insufficient, while expenses and obligations outside the FT-90 continued to be equally necessary. Only the personal intervention of General Pires, with the quiet support of President Sarney, was able to persuade Planning Minister Joao Sayad to free a little over 200 million Cruzados in the second half of the year. This amount was considered essential for the survival of Imbel's black powder manufacturing concern.

Last year Imbel presented a grim report of its activities to the Senate's National Security Commission, including a chapter regarding the security of its installations (exclusively reported by FOLHA). Imbel has reported to the Army that to operate properly it needs a minimum annual order of 20,000 FAL-type rifles (using Belgian technology). In 1986 it was only authorized to manufacture 2,200 units. To alleviate the problem, the Army has sent many FAL rifles -- 6,000 at a time -- to Imbel for repairs. The FAL is a good rifle, so good in fact that it is produced under license in several Third World countries including Brazil, which makes they practically impossible to export.

Additionally, the 7.62-mm caliber is being replaced by a 5.56-mm caliber in the armies of the Western military powers. In the final stages of Joao Batista Figueiredo's government, the then Army minister, General Walter Pires de Albuquerque, refused to authorize the caliber change, due to a lack of funds.

The Science and Technology Secretariat was, nevertheless, authorized by General Pires to continue and to conclude the process of selecting a new antitank missile. The MAF will replace the German Cobra model used by NATO countries for 15 years, and bought by Brazil 10 years ago. The Army general headquarters expects Orbita to test the first MAF prototype 2 years from now.

BRIEFS

LEPER CASES DETECTED -- The Labor Medicine Service of the National Steel Company has detected 28 cases of leprosy at the President Vargas plant in Vota Redonda in Rio de Janeiro. In addition to leprosy, 18 employees have caught leukopenia, an illness caused by the reduction in white globules in the blood. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 Jan 87 PY]

DEL VALLE ON PINOCHET'S SPEECH, PRESS REPORT

PY090242 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet's speech on 31 December 1986, has been very well received in many countries. Several foreign ambassadors accredited to Santiago have reported on this to Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who said that several cables expressing satisfaction with Pinochet's announcements have been received. Del Valle said that, among the latest representatives to be received at the Foreign Ministry were those of the EEC, the United States, and of several other countries.

[Begin Del Valle recording] The basic reason for these visits was to comment on the news that the president of the Republic conveyed to the nation and the world at large on 31 December, and on its effects and scope. They [words indistinct] expressed the satisfaction of their respective governments, and asked about the exact meaning of some measures. Therefore, it was basically [words indistinct]. [end recording]

When asked about the reactions, Minister del Valle said that, in addition to the positive comments that these ambassadors made, the ministry has also received many official notes expressing satisfaction with the announcements. Nevertheless, he said that it will be necessary to wait a while, in order to really evaluate the extent of these positive reactions.

[Begin Del Valle recording] Some ambassadors, besides voicing their satisfaction, are waiting for the implementation of some of the announcements. Therefore, I believe it would be wise to wait a couple of weeks to see the practical effects of the law on political parties, and to witness the growth of the list of exiles allowed to return to Chile. We already have an initial list of some 200 names. Later on, another list of about 500 people will be added to it.

I believe that these measures will be very important, because they will show that his excellency is committed to the course that leads to full democracy, and that the deadlines of the timetable will be strictly met. [end recording]

The foreign minister was also consulted about the report of a dialogue between the U.S. and the Argentine presidents, which was published by an Argentine magazine [SOMOS]. Minister Del Valle said that the Chilean inquiry was transmitted to the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

[Begin Del Valle recording] We are very surprised at the information, but, as it is only an article that was published by the news media, we will wait for the Argentine Foreign Ministry's answer to our ambassador in Buenos Aires. We are waiting for this answer. [end recording]

Del Valle concluded by saying that the Chilean ambassador to Buenos Aires has been instructed to ask the Argentine Foreign Ministry for an official answer regarding this article, which stated that, in their talks, Ronald Reagan and Raul Alfonsin have discussed Chilean domestic political problems.

PRC AMBASSADOR ON TRADE, NEW EXILES POLICY

PY080232 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpts] PRC Ambassador to Chile Huang Shikang has expressed great satisfaction with the internal measures announced by President Pinochet recently. The ambassador made these statements at the Foreign Ministry, where he said good-bye to Acting Protocol Director Ambassador Jaime Herrera, before leaving on vacation. [passage omitted]

When asked to comment on the announcements that Pinochet made on 31 December 1986, the ambassador said that the measures, particularly those regarding the exiles, were received with great satisfaction. The ambassador also said that the level of Chilean-Chinese trade exchange is very high, surpassing $250 million. [passage omitted]

Ambassador Huang concluded by saying that he would return to Chile at the end of February, and that he had gone to the Foreign Ministry to say good-bye to his good friends there.

RIGHTS GROUP HEAD CENSURES EXILE POLICY

PY080243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2333 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Santiago, 8 Jan (AFP) -- Andres Dominguez, member of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, said today in Santiago that the recent decision by the Chilean military government to allow the return of the exiles is an illusion.

Dominguez said that while the government authorizes the return of a certain number of people, the outflow of those who are forced to leave for security reasons continues. He added that this is the case of 1,300 Chileans who recently left for Argentina. He also said that emigration to Canada and Australia is increasing as well.

In his year-end message on 31 December President Augusto Pinochet announced that the mass return of the opposition exiles would be permitted but he warned that the benefit of this measure will not extend to those considered a threat to national coexistence. He added that those who return would be subject to certain controls once inside the country.

According to Dominguez, the measures that the government has announced show that the Chileans do not have the right to live in their homeland, in fact this depends on the will of President Pinochet.

CIM'S MASSELLI MEETS WITH DEL VALLE, GARCIA

'Satisfaction' on Attack Probe

PY070136 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Giacinto Maselli, assistance director general of the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration [CIM], is now in Santiago, and has expressed satisfaction with the way in which the attack on the CIM offices in Santiago is being investigated.

The high-ranking international official made these remarks after a 30-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, at the Foreign Ministry.

On 31 December 1986, the CIM offices were attacked by unidentified individuals, who stole several things, including money, jewelry, and documents. After the meeting with the foreign minister, Maselli stated that the attack had been a serious violation of the diplomatic immunity that the organization enjoys. [passage omitted] The Foreign Ministry has released an official communique deploring the attack.

Cooperation Stressed

PY081709 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Santiago, 7 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported today in Santiago that the Intergovernmental Committee for Migrations (CIM) is cooperating with the Chilean military government over the return of exiles who left the country 13 years ago.

Giacinto Maselli, the CIM's deputy director general, has stated that we will, as always, cooperate. He said that if the government makes a request we will see how this new program, which was announced on 31 December by the chief of staff, develops.

In his year-end message, President Augusto Pinochet announced that most of the exiles who oppose the regime may return, but he warned that those who are a danger to national co-existence may not return.

After his meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, Maselli highlighted the cooperation given by the local authorities to the CIM, an organization which has actively participated in the departure and return of thousands of Chilean refugees and exiles. Maselli indicated that there has always been cooperation and the CIM has been able to conduct important work always within the framework of agreements with the government, because the CIM cannot act illegally.

Maselli is in Santiago to investigate the 31 December attack against the CIM offices by alleged supporters of President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

POLICE REPORT ON 'PERFECT HEALTH' OF DETAINEES

PY082253 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The seven extremists who worked in the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] clandestine clinic at 2118 (Piacenza) Street in Las Condes District have been indicted by court. This clinic was equipped with modern medical and surgical equipment. Trial Judge Fernando Torres Silva will try the extremists, some of whom have medical degrees, under charges of violating the antiterrorist law.

Manuel Jesus Ubilla Espinoza, Carlos Jorge Pino Molina, Luis Hipolito Melo Mendoza, Patricia Beatriz Herrero (Mediaville), Elba del Carmen Salinas Fúelles, Alejandro Marcelo Arabena Nunez, and Gina Cecilia (Cerda Jomans), all FPMR members, have been indicted. The judge renewed the order holding four of the detainees incommunicado and in individual cells. They are Manuel Ubilla, Carlos Pino, Hipolito Melo, and Beatriz Herrero. The three remaining detainees were allowed to receive visitors as of yesterday. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Gendarmerie Director General Hernan Novoa Carvajal has stated that the seven subversives are in good health and that Aguirre Cerda, prosecutor of the Departmental Court of Appeals has visited the extremists, who ran the clandesting clinic, in their cells. He made his visit on the instructions of Gustavo Chamorro, prosecutor of the Supreme Court. Novoa went to the Military Prosecutor's Office to help coordinate and expedite the procedures to be carried out by the military court.

When asked if the Gendarmerie has adopted any special measures to protect the mentioned extremists, Novoa said:

[Begin Novoa recording] Well, the Gendarmerie has always adopted certain standard security meausres but I would be lying to you if I did not tell you something that you can see for yourselves, namely that every possible security measure has been adopted in this case. [end recording]

Novoa was also asked about Elba Salinas Fuelles, who according to her relatives and lawyers, is 7-months pregnant.

[Begin Novoa recording] As you say, she is, I am not sure either 7 or 8 months pregnant. She has been visited by Gendarmerie doctors, gynecologists, and today the prosecutor of the San Miguel Appellate Court came to visit her and verify her condition, following order of the Supreme Court prosecutor. [end recording]

The National Gendarmerie director general also told the media that all the detainees in general are in perfect health.

Petition for Medical Aid Denied

PY080250 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Excerpt] It is not up to the Military Court to provide medical assistance to the detainees placed at its disposal. Relatives of five people charged with operating a clandestine clinic in Las Condes District had demanded medical assistance for Patricial Herrero, Elena Salinas, Luis Melo, Carlos Pino, and Manuel Ubilla.

The Military Court did not approve the petition on the grounds that it is not up to this court to acknowledge this type of petition. The request of the relatives was filed by Lawyers Raquel Mejias, and Jose Galeano, in addition to other petitions in favor of the same detainees filed with Supreme Court Judge Gustavo Chamorro requesting that he pay a visit to the detainees. Reportedly, the two women and the three men charged with operating the clandestine clinic that treated members of the group which attacked Pinochet are not very comfortable where they are being held in preventive custody. [passage omitted]

RADIO MAGALLANES REPORTS 25 NOV PCCH DOCUMENT

For a report on the document released by the PCCh Central Committee on 25 November marking the 65th anniversary of the PCCh, see the Latin American & Caribbean section of the 9 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

EL SIGLO CRITICIZES BARCO, PREVIEWS 1987

PA072015 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 3 Jan 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Let Us Keep a Stiff Upper Lip"]

[Text] There are no signs that permit Colombians to begin the new year with optimism. The speeches of the chief of state are full of vague remarks that seem more characteristic of electoral campaign speeches than of a concrete government program. None of them are sufficiently realistic to clear the clouds hanging over the nation.

The big industrial companies show figures that denote satisfactory profits for their shareholders. This is not something that the current government can boast about because its only action has been the questionable tax reform approved a few hours before the end of the previous fiscal year. Instead, those profits are the result of a policy that was energetically established by Minister Junguito [agriculture minister during the Betancur administration] amid Liberal opposition and through procedures that the current president harshly criticized when he was a Liberal Party candidate.

All sectors of the community are intensely affected by the increase in the cost of living. Such an increase is a perceptible and painful reality that is not being resolved with any effective official formula.

On the contrary, the government measures have aggravated the increase in prices. The security measures being announced cannot effectively operate against this price escalation. There is no way that a policeman can be posted in every store nor is this a solution. The indexes will always point upward with measures such as the contradictory increase in fuel prices.

The ominous problem of the lack of security continues to affect the national life. Leaders of associations have expressed their fear about the difficulties caused by the violence. There is no sector that does not face this danger nor businessman who does not state that it is impossible to work under such a threat.

The coffegrowers, mostly small landowners, have reported the increasing severity of the vaccine [vacuna], the monetary contribution that they are forced to give to the subversive groups. A refusal to pay this infamous contribution brings them inevitable misfortune. Cattlemen throughout the country also suffer from the same situation, even those in regions such as Sucre Department which, until a short time ago, was free of this scourge.

The strengthened alliance between subversive and drug trafficking bands is a reality no one can deny. Talking with foreign journalists, President Barco said that both types of bands have common interests. What is involved is a criminal partnership in which the guerrillas support the drug trade in exchange for money and weapons. The president believes that such an alliance cannot be controlled solely by national measures. No one wants to work in such dangerous conditions, and this situation does not help the nation, even though some investors are obtaining fleeting profits.

The statistics from the gloomy results of 1986 activities confirm this terrifying situation. That is why the citizens believe it is not enough for the president to state that violent individuals will not seize the country. Specific and effective actions are necessary, but they are nowhere in sight.

An administration that does not even have operational unity does not seem to have the capacity to undertake a struggle. The initial actions show a lack of coordination among the various ministries and its agencies.

The president is only worried about completing a task that holds his attention: to overlook in his administration any contribution that is not Liberal in origin The premonitions that advise him to seek national unity, to favor collective understanding around great undertakings for the good of the community, such as the security of lives and property, are just insignificant words for him. The paid support of partisan influence peddling seems to him to be better than a patriotic unity of wills. He trusts in the possibility of relying on himself to abolish the present discord, to eradicate the murderous fury that brings bloodshed to the nation, and to make sure that not a single poor family will exist in the country.

In such circumstances, one cannot seriously make optimistic predictions. We honestly wish we could do so, but we would be lying if we did.

Nevertheless, all of this does not mean that we should despair. On the contrary, if the prospects are very bad, let us redouble efforts to overcome the difficulties that are coming. Let us keep a stiff upper lip.

BRIEFS

RESULTS OF DRUG RAIDS -- Medellin -- General Francisco Augusto Rodriguez Arango, commander of the 4th Brigade, has reported that the Army carried out approximately 139 raids and arrested 79 people in the past few days in a vast campaign under way in Antioquia against drug trafficking groups. The operations carried out in various parts of the department resulted in the seizure of 18 small weapons, 2 large weapons, ammunition, 5 motorcycles, 11 grenades, 2 cars, and 44 kg of cocaine. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Jan 87 pp 1-a, 3a PA]

OIL EXPORT FIGURES -- Francisco Chona C., president of the Colombian Petroleum Corporation, has announced that Colombia exported 32,183,877 barrels of crude oil from January to November 1986. In a report on production and exports, it was noted that the sales abroad resulted in a revenue of $355,990,435.75 for the country. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 7 Jan 87 p 10 PA]

WAGNER, CUADRA DISCUSS GARCIA'S NICARAGUA VISIT

PY090217 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Lima, 8 Jan (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner today said in Lima that President Alan Garcia's visit to Nicaragua tomorrow will be a milestone in the relations between the two countries and in the Central American peace process.

The Peruvian official news agency ANDINA said that Wagner made this statement during a telephone conversation with his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel D'Escoto. According to the report, D'Escoto told Wagner that President Garcia's visit as head of a multiparty delegation of congressmen and local authorities has aroused a great deal of interest in Nicaragua.

Garcia's departure for Managua is scheduled for 0900 local time on 9 January, and he will return that night.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Mauricio Cuadra said that he met President Garcia in Lima yesterday, to tell him that the Government of Nicaragua will decorate the Peruvian president with the Order of Cesar Augusto Sandino. The ceremony will take place during Garcia's visit to Managua on the occasion of the enactment of the new Constitution. The diplomat said Garcia is an internationally known public figure who has rendered great services not only to our people but also to Latin American peace and unity.

Cuadra added that President Garcia told him that in Managua he will reaffirm Peru's support and solidarity for the efforts the people of Nicaragua are making to build a free, democratic, pluralist, and nonaligned homeland. The Nicaraguan ambassador said this is an important contribution to the Central American peace process.

Official sources said that Peruvian Second Vice President Luis Alva Castro will be sworn in as acting head of state during the absence of President Garcia.

First Vice President Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez, who usually substitutes for Garcia when he travels abroad, will be part of the presidential entourage. Right-wing Popular Christian Party congressmen refused to participate in the trip. [passage omitted]

POLICE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY TINGO MARIA ATTACKERS

PY071902 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Lima, 6 Jan (AFP) -- It was officially reported in Lima this afternoon that Peruvian Civil Guard forces have been the targets of attacks carried out by either drug traffickers or terrorist gangs in the Tingo Maria jungle region where police this morning found three beheaded bodies.

The official report states that unidentified sharpshooters opened fire on a police post on the Uchiza River, about 600 km northeast of Lima; on the patrol which was sent to its aid, and which was forced to withdraw; and on an experimental farm, almost completely destroying it. This morning, at the side of the jungle road, that in some parts was mined, authorities found the beheaded bodies of two women and one man who have been identified as Sonia Ramirez Flores, Judith Villaverde, and Miguel Garcia Flores.

The Tingo Maria police have reported that they have yet to establish the reason for the deaths of these people, but that it presumably involves the settling of scores between drug trafficking gangs which operate in the Peruvian central jungle region.

The police also added that today at 0700 GMT a group attacked the Civil Guard post on the River Uchiza, 80 km north of Tingo Maria, using submachine guns and explosives. According to the police report, unidentified people attacked the post and withdraw after almost 1 hour of shooting. No casualties were reported.

A Umopar [Mobile Units for Patrolling Rural Areas] unit which went to the aid of the Civil Guard post under attack was ambushed in the Putumayo Bridge area, about 40 km from Tingo Maria, but there were no casualties. The report states that unidentified sharpshooters intercepted the patrol and opened fire. The police were forced to withdraw without suffering any casualties. According to the report, the attack occurred at about 1400 GMT.

Tingo Maria Civil Guard officers have said they have been unable to establish whether the attackers were drug traffickers or Shining Path guerrillas who normally operate in this region where there is a growing amount of cocaine trafficking.

A Peruvian Air Force helicopter arrived from Lima to assist the police, and this afternoon overflew the Civil Guard post that was attacked. The helicopter was sent because of the condition of the road.

The police also reported that five suspects were arrested and 45 red Shining Path flags with the hammer and sickle were confiscated in a raid that was carried out last night in the town of Leoncio Prado.

Engineer Party Lindo Zarate, director of the regional development program, has reported that the Tulumayo experimental farm had its laboratories, fields, installations and vehicles completely destroyed in an attack which the police have said was carried out by terrorists.

PARAGUAYAN MINISTERS ARRIVE, BEGIN TALKS

PY082143 Paris AFP in Spanish 1430 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Punta del Este, 8 Jan (AFP) -- Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar and Industries and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion arrived unexceptedly yesterday in Punta del Este, a Uruguayan resort town located 139 km east of Montevideo. They met with Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias.

According to diplomatic sources the Paraguayan ministers dined with Iglesias and conveyed to him their government's desire to join the subregional market comprised of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Sources said that Saldivar and Ugarte reiterated their government's interest in obtaining free zones in Uruguay to gain access to the Brazilian, Uruguayan, and Argentine common market.

The representatives of the Stroessner government began formal meetings with local diplomatic and commercial officials today. These contacts will continue until the weekend.

Paraguay has free ports in Montevideo and Nueva Palmira (170 km west of Montevideo), but since last year it has been trying to obtain further concessions.

In November 1986, a Paraguayan mission led by Ugarte Centurion arrived in Uruguay and proposed a strengthening of bilateral ties. He also managed to instill new life into the recently created uruguayan-Paraguayan Joint Commission. For 4 days the Ugante-led mission explained Paraguay's desire to obtain free zones in Uruguay.

The two countries had agreed to meet again in Asuncion on 24-25 March 1987 to continue the talks. The unexpected arrival of the Paraguayan ministers surprised local economic experts.

Sources said that the Paraguayan minister of industries and trade will return home on Saturday while the foreign minister will depart on Sunday.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID'S NEW YEAR SPEECH

PA081930 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0435 GMT 8 Jan 87

[New Year speech by President Miguel de la Madrid in Mexico City on 7 January -- recorded]

[Text] Good evening, fellow countrymen. I again take the opportunity that you give me to enter your home to express my best wishes for the new year and to share some thoughts with you.

In the past 4 years we have experienced both difficult and productive times. We have faced concentrated challenges, but we have shown capacity in the face of misfortune and splendid determination to transform the nation in order to overcome the problems and to propose the solutions demanded by our times. We have equally rejected bitterness and inertia and we have imbued ourselves with a spirit of struggle for national renovation.

We have changed and we continue to change, but we maintain with talent and determination the political and social values that our history has contributed. We strengthen our nationalism, defend our sovereignty, maintain and expand freedoms, perfect our democracy, improve and reform our economy, and continue the commitment for greater social justice.

Internally, we have faced with dialogue and negotiation the controversies inherent in a society, a plural and increasingly participatory society. The discontent, the demands, the criticism, and the dissidence have been fully expressed with total freedom. The political and social struggle, sometimes passionate and intense, has been maintained within legal channels.

We are determined to continue perfecting the country's democratic life. The Congress of the Union and the legislatures of the states recently approved an important electoral reform that seeks to improve political representation, make the electoral processes more open, continue to make room for the various parties, increase the quality of the register of citizens, and establish a federal electoral tribunal that will hear about the dissatisfactions in this field.

We have also promoted a constitutional reform to expand citizens' participation in the Federal District. An important constitutional reform to strengthen the judicial branch throughout the country is also under way. This is one more aspect of the normal renewal of the society.

We continue to strengthen the federal system. Today, the state and municipal governments are asking for more powers and resources that will increase the efficiency of local governments and expand citizens' participation in the affairs of their communities.

Our public opinion has enriched itself and has become more active and dynamic in analyzing, discussing, and criticizing the small and great problems of society. All of us have the right to express our opinions and to defend our beliefs in the press, on the radio, television, and films, or simply in private meetings or public demonstrations.

We Mexicans have reacted to the face of the challenges and social and economic adversities with more democracy and more freedom. The economy has been our main challenge. In order to face its problems, we have responded with energetic programs of economic reorganization and structural change. We have undertaken an arduous task of improving public finances, revising and adjusting the size of the public sector, modernizing our productive sector, increasing foreign trade, and decentralizing national life to achieve a more balanced territorial distribution of our development.

In 1986, we Mexicans were able to overcome one of the most difficult years of our economic life. The drop in the price of petroleum and other exports and the difficult and prolonged foreign debt negotiations brought problems and had a negative impact on production and employment as well as on the inflation process. In order to face this reality, the exchange rate deteriorated and was adjusted. Because of the shortage of resources, credit became expensive. Our standard of living continued to be adjusted.

Nevertheless, in the face of the magnitude of the challenges and the small maneuvering room, we Mexicans prevented what could have been a truly chaotic situation. Although at lower levels -- obviously not at the levels we would like -- the economy continued to function, and we continue to fundamentally protect the productive sector and employment.

We have also been able to absorb the most negative impact of the September 1985 earthquakes. Almost all damaged schools have been repaired or replaced. The people's housing renewal is developing as scheduled, and we will continue to speed up the resolution of this problem. The rebuilding of hospital installations is underway. We have modernized the telephone exchanges that were practically destroyed, and we must work to improve the service.

Mexico City is back to normal, although the scars are present and it might be some time before we forget these terrible earthquakes. Mexico City functions. Mexico City once again has its basic and essential services.

Despite the material limitations, we also continue to progress in basic programs for social development. Food self-sufficiency has been strengthened. Educational and cultural services continue to be expanded. The coverage of the health and social security services has been extended, and we have given an extraordinary push to the construction of housing. The normal housing program, which is already very important, was not decreased because of the special reconstruction program as a result of the earthquakes.

There is another aspect that must be mentioned. We have advanced in programs of protection and improvement of the ecology even though we know that much still needs to be done with everyone's cooperation.

In short, the Mexican people have been showing calm and strength in the face of the difficulties. The government does not want to claim credit for what has been achieved. It is in general due to the various groups and sectors that comprise society. Without their cooperation, attitude, and solidarity, we would not have achieved what I have very briefly summarized here.

Because of all this, there is sufficient reason to begin 1987 with optimism and confidence in ourselves. We do not foresee this as an easy year without problems. We continue to face many challenges that demand our persevering effort and the firmest determination to work with renewed spirit. We have to consolidate what we have done and get ready to continue to advance in the processes of renovation that we have begun.

I urge you, compatriots, to remain united around the great interest of the nation. May our differences not be obstacles so that all of us, without exception, will defend independence and sovereignty, preserve and expand democracy and freedom, and struggle for a more prosperous and just society.

These great tasks demand the effort of each and every one of us. The greatness of the nation is built with the united effort of all Mexicans. What each Mexican does every day is important for the national destiny.

For my part, I reiterate my promise to continue to unceasingly work to fulfill my mandate with passion and unwavering commitment, doing everything for the nation's well-being and prosperity.

This preelectoral year cannot be the pretext to slacken the pace of fail to carry out responsibilities. As from the beginning, we will work with seriousness and total devotion every day.

We will maintain our foreign policy to struggle for peace and development. We will continue to work for friendship and cooperation with all peoples of the world. We will advance in the democratization of the country. We will continue to demand respect for the de jure system, freedoms, and constitutional order. We will zealously guard the Mexicans' peace. We will continue to struggle in the economic field. With all available means, we will seek the recovery of growth and employment, the decrease of inflation, and the strengthening of the external sector. We will continue to carry out the structural changes established in the national development plan. Those changes are essential to give the economy and society new dynamics and equity on the basis of firmer foundations.

Despite the current limitations, we will make progress in the food, health, education, housing, and ecology programs. We will also continue the infrastructure, communications, electrification, petroleum, petrochemical, waterworks, and urban development programs. We will continue supporting the countryside.

We will continue to be involved in advancing the moral renovation of society. We will not permit any faltering or slackening in this. I will maintain permanent contact with all the people, with all social sectors, to better serve them. If the mandate that I received from the majority of the Mexicans committed me from the start to place myself at the unconditional service of the nation, now, upon beginning the fifth year of this administration, I feel even more dutybound and have greater desire to work with increased personal commitment. It has been increased by the nobility, the generosity, and the vigor of the great people I am privileged to serve. As every year, 1987 brings challenges and opportunities. It brings challenges and possibilities of progress. With determination, persevering effort, and organized work, we will continue moving ahead, preserving and strengthening the fatherland we all love.

Compatriots, happy New Year and thank you very much.

HUMBERTO LUGO GIL NAMED PRI GENERAL SECRETARY

FL090414 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0309 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 8 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Justice is on our side because the people are inclined to consider reasons and not be impressed by utopias, said Humberto Lugo Gil today after becoming the new PRI general secretary.

Upon replacing Irma Cue de Duarte and with the support of three sectors, Lugo Gil said the majority party will not sleep in inertia but instead, will remain alive and convincing. [passage omitted]

During the ceremony, the new PRI general secretary said he will continue the renovation of the majority party with the goal of marching to the rhythm of social changes and to convince voters with acts and arguments.

Later, he said that after 58 years since its creation, the PRI will continue leading the peoples' political march. Nevertheless, he warned, without principles, discipline, or unity there is no party and he expressed his commitment to contributing to unity among PRI members and resisting the current attacks. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DRUGS CONFISCATED -- Mexico City, 27 December (NOTIMEX) -- Federal judicial police today confiscated 716 kg of marijuana, 5 vehicles, and detained 14 alleged drug traffickers in different actions in the interior of the republic. In Reynosa, Juan Noriega Casillas, Manuel Lopez Hernandez, Carlos Gutierrez Villegas, and Ramon Gonzalez were detained with 204 packets of marijuana. In Monterrey, Miquel y Salvador Sanchez Garcia and Eufemia Soto Gutierrez were detained with 42 packets and 25 bricks [ladrillos] of marijuana, which weighed approximately 47 kg. In Aqua Prieta, Trinidad Alegria Ocana, Pablo Anaya Arvizu, and Abel Olivo Ramos were detained with 21 plastic envelopes of marijuana which weighed approximately 320 kg. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0105 GMT 28 Dec 86 FL] The Federal Highway Patrol this Thursday [1 January] detained two drug traffickers on Highway 57, who were transporting 272 packets of marijuana, valued at several million pesos. The 274.9 kg of marijuana, the truck, and the drug traffickers were placed at the disposition of the San Luis Potosi State Public Ministry. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0009 GMT 4 Jan 87 FL]

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PARAGUAY -- Mexico City, 29 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Paraguay have signed a partial scope agreement [acuerdo de alcance parcial], no 38, providing for tariff concessions, which will promote mutual exports and imports, reported the Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat. Mexico is making more than 2,000 concessions, which will facilitate the import of Paraguayan products. Paraguay is permitting Mexico 710 preferences, which will benefit the export of merchandise. These measures are expected to stimulate bilateral trade, which has decreased over the past several years because of the international economic situation. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1733 GMT 29 Dec 86 FL]

'KINDLE LIBERTY' DRAWS FURTHER COMMENT

People's Party Protests

PA051833 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 Jan 87 pp 31, 30

["Statement" issued by the Politburo of the People's Party Central Committee on 1 January 1987]

[Excerpts] The Panamanian Defense Forces and the U.S. Army will conduct joint military maneuvers called "Kindle Liberty-87" in the early days of January 1987 in Chiriqui Province, bordering Costa Rica, and more than 400 km west of the Panama Canal. These maneuvers are actually based on the provisins of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties on the joint defense of the canal, and in the year 2000.

However, this training has mainly become annual joint maneuvers that the Pentagon plans within the context of the Central American crisis and, therefore, constitutes for the Yankee army a component of a strategic plan to intervene and attack the Central American liberation movements, particuarly the Sandinist revolution the struggle of the Salvadoran people, and our own struggle for total national sovereignty.

The joint maneuvers of the Panamanian Defense Forces and the U.S. Army are not only bilateral military actions, but also part of a program and a military strategy that the United States is currently carrying out in Central America and that will extend throughout Latin America as the crisis of the subcontinent grows, with the purpose of maintaining its control over our countries. Thus, according to the U.S. plans, the joint maneuvers in Chiriqui are complemented with constant maneuvers in the Caribbean area, near Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica; and with the maneuvers of the South Atlantic and the continent's Pacific coast countries, called "Unitas."

Therefore, the Pentagon distorts the essence of the bilateral military relationship resulting from the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, as it situates the problem of the joint defense in terms of the aggression to other peoples of the continent, in addition to preparing the path for maintaining its military presence in Panama after the year 2000. [passage omitted]

Our party supports the military sovereignty of the Panamanian state -- that is, the right of the Panamanian nation to defend itself and create the military forces that will fulfill that mission -- as an expression of its national sovereignty. That is why we are warning that these annual bilateral maneuvers distorts the patriotic goals of our national independence, because U.S. imperialism is not fulfilling the pact, and is getting us involved in its strategy of "low intensity" war and its interventionism in Central America.

The legitimate defense of the canal must be based on our national situation and with a respect for our independence and national integrity. It must be carried out in terms of a "Panamanian Canal for peace, and not for war," of a country whose best strategical defense in the international field is its effective neutrality that should be recognized by all peoples and countries of the world.

If the United States does not fulfill its commitment according to a program truly based on the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, we must state that such maneuvers must come to an end, and other paths more adequate for the defensive mission of the Canal must be sought.

No to the military pact. Let us culminate our national independence.

Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Party

Panama, 1 January 1987

Romulo Escobar Endorses Project

PA071643 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jan 87 pp 1, 13

[Text] "In regard to the military maneuvers that will be carried out in Chiriqui Province, I can assert that they are part of the philosophy incorporated in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties on joint defense of the canal until the end of the century, and exclusive Panamanian defense as of the year 2000," Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, chief negotiator of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, has said.

"The maneuvers have also been subjected to the necessary procedures, both in the civilian and the military fields. This is because for our country they constitute a duly authorized mandate by President Delvalle and the Foreign Ministry," he added.

Escobar Bethancourt pointed out that "the maneuvers will provide the defense forces with training in modern techniques to defend the Panama Canal."

The treaty negotiator added that "the maneuvers are not an effort to involve Panama in a possible military attack against Nicaragua. In regard to the Central American conflict, our country maintains the attitude of strengthening the Contadora Group, which represents the search for a peaceful solution. The opposition parties are simply trying once again to confuse the public and to use a matter of great national importance to solve their internal policy problems."

"I must point out that prior to the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, the United States had the exclusive right to defend the canal and the area described as the Canal Zone, without any Panamanian participation whatsoever, even though it was our territory. The United States was doing this on a perpetual basis," Dr Escobar Bethancourt said.

Noriega Supports Maneuvers

PA071546 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA In Spanish 7 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Panama City (DPA) -- General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces (FDP) yesterday endorsed the joint military maneuvers between the United States and Panama.

Noriega told DPA that "the domestic criticism of the maneuvers are the small ideologies of these groups of Panamanians," adding that "this does not worry either the Russian marshals or Fidel Castro. Moreover, Castro sees the maneuvers as a demonstration of Panama's capacity and superiority over the U.S. empire."

The joint maneuvers will be carried out in Chiriqui Province with the participation of 4,000 [as published] Panamanian soldiers and 4,000 U.S. soldiers from 4 to 15 February on the basis of the "joint defense of the Panama Canal and Panamanian territory."

MATUTINO DEPLORES 'OBSOLETE' CONDITION OF CANAL

PA240107 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 Dec 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Do They Plan To Turn Over an Obsolete Canal to Us?"]

[Text] The question serving as the title of this piece is not the whimsical product of speculation without prior reflection. It is based on facts that are clearly evident. Among them, the most significant one is the refusal by the Canal Commission's U.S. members to request that a qualified, competent, and objective company carryout a careful analysis that would serve as the basis for a highly professional evaluation of the status of the mechanical equipment currently being used in the activities of the canal and its adjacent installations.

Those who work there, those who inspect the facilities, and the Panamanian commissioners have been clamoring for a long time about the serious deterioration of certain machines and equipment used to operate and clean the canal, among others. There have been frequent complaints about the inexplicable delay to authorize and carry out an exhaustive analysis of the machinery to ensure that the current deterioration caused by use will not endanger the correct operation of the canal at any given time.

For example, as we know, some parts and machines being used in the canal were made before the canal was built. It is obvious then that they are not built in series, because they are not parts or machines for mass consumption. Thus, certain parts and machines must be and are in fact made by Panamanians, which speaks highly of the sense of Panamanians' responsibility. However, that is not a sufficient guarantee of total security. That security would be ensured if a highly qualified company were to carry out an analysis of the entire mechanical apparatus of the canal at this moment and issue an authorized report on the complex structure of all its installations.

Nobody can understand why the U.S. side of the Canal Commission is maintaining its refusal of this unpostponable demand. That refusal could only be explained (not justified) as an attempt by those commissioners to turn over an obsolete and useless canal to us; a canal that would have become almost scrap metal and would make it impossible for Panamanians to fulfill their commitment to the world to maintain a smooth, speedy, efficient, and secure transit through the Panama Canal now and after the turnover date specified by the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

EL SALVADOR

OPPOSITION, LABOR PROTEST GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Deputies Stage Strike

PA071600 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Report by David Marciano Rivas]

[Text] Government opposition deputies represented at the Legislative Assembly today started a silence and sitdown strike protesting the new government measures. Alfredo Cristiani, secretary general of the main government opposition party, Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], said that the strike is backed by most opposition faction deputies, such as the National Conciliation Party [PCN], Salvadora Authentic Institutional Party [PAISA], and the independent deputy. Representatives of ARENA and PCN said that they would be at the meetings of their respective commissions and will take part in the plenary meetings, but without voting, because no matter what measures the government wishes to introduce the government will do so without caring about the votes cast by the remaining deputies.

The strike by the 27 deputies is a demonstration of the total disagreement with the recent measures introduced by President Duarte with the backing of his 33 deputies that represent him in congress. Among the rejected measures are the reforms to the electoral law that give more power to the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] councilman [conceja], reducing the power of the two councilmen of the opposition parties. Likewise, they also reject the newly decreed taxes, also known as the second packaged swindle, which according to the ARENA secretary reduces all possibilities of our country's economic reactivation. Some of the speeches denounced corruption among government officials. Here are some of the statements made this morning at the Legislative Assembly by ARENA Secretary General Alfredo Cristiani:

[Begin Cristiani recording in progress] ... it has clashed at the Assembly with an inflexible majority that the people have christened as the 33 submissive deputies from the green steamroller.

President Duarte also has deaf ears for all the different sectors. All have seen all along how labor, civic, trade union, and even professional sectors -- everyone -- has asked that the course this government is leading El Salvador be modified. The government continues its strategy of disregarding the people's outcry. We believe the time has come to modify the strategy that obliges us to defend the people who are suffering all the calamities brought upon us by the PDC government. Through you, we want to inform the Salvadoran people and the whole world, that the first action the ARENA party plans on taking today -- and thank God we are being joined by all the political opposition represented at the Legislative Assembly -- is a parliamentary strike. This parliamentary strike can be summed up as a strike with absence and presence at the Legislative Assembly. [as heard]

In other words, the opposition will attend the Assembly in keeping with the mandate the Salvadoran people have given each of the deputies of the plitical factions represented here. However, the opposition will not accompany the PCD at any of the voting sessions as from today. In other words, this will be a strike that workers would call a sitdown strike. This strike is indefinite. It is indefinite while the government does not satisfy a minimum list of demands that we will announce this morning in party -- the main party -- and that we will let you all know officially later, with the complete communique from all the opposition.

The minimum list of demands aims to solve all the problems hindering the Salvadoran people that are leading to a crisis of the Salvadoran democratic process, which is being endangered each day.

First of all, we want a new strategy, a new, real, and effective pacification process designed in conjunction with all the political sectors represented in the Assembly. Durate's dialogue strategy has failed, and we do not see assistance given to help resolve the military problem of the Armed Forces through a real and effective support by all sectors of the Salvadoran people.

On the political scene, we are going to demand that the decree approved on 22 December by the 33 PDC deputies be abolished. They are trying to monopolize the central election council, and thus manipulate the electoral roster and future elections that will take place in 1988 and 1989.

We demand the drafting of a complete electoral code in addition to the decree to be abolished, and with the equal participation of all political parties. Another demand is the abolishment of the last packaged swindle, the restructuring of all tax laws with the participation of all sectors who are affected, and a new strategy for economic reactivation that truly solves the problems that affect the Salvadoran people. We also feel that many of the problems stem from the great corruption that has been unleashed in the PDC administration. We also demand the naming of a corruption investigation commission, which was an ARENA idea a few months ago and was rejected by the 33 PDC deputies.

Last of all, and an important item, is the return to private hands of the day-to-day national business. All these measures that are aimed at enlarging the government are part of the problems that the government is facing and are the source of many of the social and economic problems. [end recording]

These were the statements of the ARENA party secretary general. At another conference, representatives of the PCN reiterated their support for the ARENA party's not taking part in the upcoming plenary session voting at the assembly. PCN Secretary General Hugo Carrillo Corletto said that like the ARENA deputies, they will attend the commission and plenary session meetings but will not vote. As it is known, the legislative asembly is made up of 60 deputies: 33 belong to the party in power, PDC; 13 are ARENA deputies; 12 PCN; 1 PAISA; and 1 is an independent deputy. The 27 opposition deputies begin today a silence and sitdown strike, leaving the 33 PDC deputies to vote however they like, according to an ARENA spokesman.

Meanwhile, Alfredo Cristiania reiterated that protesting Duarte's new measures does not mean that they favor acoup d'etate, as they respect the country's democratic process.

UNTS To March 17 Jan

PA081655 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The National Union of Salvadoran Workers, UNTS, in view of the worsening of the national crisis, states the following:

1. The Christian Democratic Party government, in addition to being unable to satisfy any demand or need of the people and the workers, does not have the will and is not interested in achieving peace with justice.

2. This government goes against the interests of all the people because it wants to deepen the war in spite of the sufferings of the Salvadoran people.

3. The UNTS is of the opinion that it is necessary to form a new government that could truly satisfy the aspirations and demands of the workers and the people.

Therefore, it urges all its employees, peasants, workers, market ladies, salesmen, students, earthquake victims, the displaced and the people in general to participate in the big UNTS march to be held at 0900 on 17 January. The starting point will be Cuscatlan Park.

Stop the economic packages that deepen the war!

Long live the national unity of the Salvadoran workers and people!

Executive Committee of the UNTS

MILITARY HEADERS REVIEW BATTLE STRATEGIES

Blandon Discusses 1987 Goals

PA081840 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1335 GMT 7 Jan 87

[By Ricardo Chacon]

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Military operations in 1987 will be characterized by their "secrecy and speed" and by a stepping up of the "United To Rebuild" counterinsurgency plan, a military source said today.

General Adolfo Blandon, chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Joint General Staff, admitted during an interview with ACAN-EFE that the Army sustained 450 dead in 1986.

The top military officer also rejected the FMLN claim that it inflicted 6,000 dead on the miliary during 1986.

Gen Blandon said that the 450 dead sustained by the Army includes 95 killed by mines placed by the FMLN. However, he declined to reveal the number of wounded, saying that "it is much higher, but does not reach the 6,000 that the FMLN rebels have claimed."

Gen Blandon is one of the main planners of the armed operations of the Salvadoran Army, which is struggling to end the war that began 7 years ago. According to humanitarian organizations the war has caused over 60,000 deaths so far, most of them civilians.

For a year Blandon has been promoting the small warlike units spread throughout the country that are part of the civilian-military "United To Rebuild" counterinsurgency plan. Blandon said that in 1987 military actions will be "secret and rapid," adding that the army will increase the transportation of elite battalions by helicopter.

"We will maintain the strategy of using small units. We will not enter an area in a closed formation, but rather an open one," Blandon asserted.

"This method will allow us to maintain the initiative as we have kept it for the last 2 or 3 years," he added.

However, Gen Blandon said that the "United To Rebuild" plan is important because it will take guerrillas out of the most conflict-ridden areas, promote civilian defense, and develop socioeconomic projects.

According to Blandon, who said the civilian-military plan has been a "success" in the last 4 months of 1986, 432 projects were carried out and 200 others are under way.

Blandon said: "Those who oppose this campaign, FMLN sympathizers, do so because there is a greater bond [vinculacion] between the civilians and the Army, and this implies a reduction in the support for the guerrilla movement."

However, Blandon pointed out that the "United To Rebuild" plan has not been able to incorporate the actions of the private sector and labor organizations, although he claimed that it is not because of "ill will, but for a lack of practical mechanism to incorporate those sectors into the plan."

Blandon said that the Salvadoran Army, which has over 50,000 troops, will not have a wage increase in 1987, mainly because of the reduction in economic-military aid granted by the U.S. Administration.

Blandon added: "We hope economic aid will not be reduced in a significant way, because we think that to attain peace in our country it is essential to have more security and trust, and to carry out more activities that bring well-being to the population."

"Mainly because of the cutbacks in economic support, the supply issue will become the most serious problem in 1987," Blandon stressed.

However, Blandon added that the professionalization of the military will increase, especially by sending more soldiers to study abroad in countries like Spain, Belgium, England, the FRG, Brazil, Peru and Chile.

Gen Blandon claimed that in the last few months the guerrilla movement has not increased: "on the contrary, it has decreased." He said that the strategy of dispersion that the FMLN has carried out "will not let it concentrate in single areas to carry out strategic operations again."

Blandon said that "dispersed as they are, the guerrillas can still get together and try to carry out important operations and deal harsh blows on us, but this is what we will try to prevent with the new procedures."

Hernandez on 'Operation Phoenix'

PA241945 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0330 GMT 24 Dec 86

[Report by Nelson Lopez]

[Text] The antiguerrilla "Operation Phoenix" which began in January of this year, will continue for an indefinite period until all its phases have been completed, according to Colonel Leopoldo Hernandez, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, who is also in charge of the operation.

Col Hernandez told Cadena Sonora that the operation is not over and will continue. He added that it is possible that all the phases will be completed next year, thus ending this antiguerrilla operation which is aimed at completely eradicating the guerrillas from Guazapa Hill and surrounding areas. As we all know, Guazapa Hill is the FMLN's main bastion in the central region. In this regard, Col Hernandez said:

[Begin recording] [Hernandez] I can inform you that "Operation Phoenix" has consolidated the Guazapa Hill area. As you journalists can see, the road leading to Aguilar and Suchitoto has made it possible to reactivate the sector, where the land is again being cultivated and the population and property owners are beginning to return. Today in El Paisnal, you have witnessed the inauguration of various development projects in the area and you have seen the road to (Pacachico) and to Las Delicias canton.

[Lopez] Regarding this operation, some people believed that the operation had concluded, others that it had been combined with other military operations. What can you tell us in this respect?

[Hernandez] I can only say that "Operation Phoenix" continues and that everything else is strictly military.

[Lopez] Is there any specific date when it will end, Colonel?

[Hernandez] No completion date has been scheduled. It will continue until all terrorists have been completely eradicated from the area.

[Lopez] Could you give us an estimate of the number of casualties sustained by both the guerrillas and the Armed Forces during the operation?

[Hernandez] We have estimated the number of terrorists killed at 183.

[Lopez] How many casualties have been inflicted on the Armed Forces?

[Hernandez] We have had 11 killed. The rest have been wounded by mines.

[Lopez] How can you explain the fact that Radio Venceremos is broadcasting again on the FM frequency -- the station's signal supposedly originating from Guazapa Hill -- if, as you said, "Operation Phoenix" continues?

[Hernandez] It definitely cannot be at Guazapa Hill. The FM frequency originates somewhere else. I can assure you that their communications system is not in Guazapa. [end recording]

Morazan Commander Interviewed

PA071310 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Telephone interview with Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, Morazan Department commander, by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Colonel, according to the latest reports, it seems the armed rebels have stepped up their actions in Morazan Department. What can you tell us about that?

[Vargas] Well, it is quite evident. We have had two significant actions in the military sector during the first 5 days of the year. Seventeen rebels were killed on 3 January, and an attack was carried out last night against positions in Osicala and several cantons and villages nearby in which 22 FMLN terrorists died. The Armed Forces sustained four dead and nine wounded in this action, which began at approximately 2230 and concluded at 0430 today, with the mentioned results. Likewise, the rebels murdered a truck driver and stole his vehicle; they forced him to get out, shot him, and took the truck. They also kidnapped another driver and his vehicle on the same route, between Osicala and Las Delicias. They kidnapped the mayor of Cacaopera, who lives in a village near the municipality, the town, of Osicala. This is a general report of the latest activities; we can say that hostilities have incresed in Morazan Department.

[Reporter] According to the statements issued by that command post, the Armed Forces had the initiative on that front. However, the rebels have claimed otherwise through the clandestine station Radio Venceremos. They claim you have been cornered.

[Vargas] I can analyze those statements from two viewpoints. The people issuing those reports are either candid or are liars. These people are vulgar cynics who act as if they own the world. They invoke human rights and international agreements. They talk about initiatives and victories, but they do not want to permit anything -- much less rights and laws. The only thing that exists for them is their own truth. Facts are definitely quantifiable and qualifiable. This is obvious throughout the country. Their capabilities in the military sector have been practically nil during 1986. They are undoubtedly seeking military factors to increase their importance abroad so they may continue to justify the support they get from the Marxist allies -- who will cut off the aid if no proper justification is given.

Referring to this, I think it would be a little...[changes thought] I do not think it is necessary to add up what was done in 1986. Morazan is comprised of 19 municipalities that have security, peace, and electricity; 31 schools were reopened and 118 teachers were hired in Morazan Department; 6 health centers were opened; reconstruction activities were increased; electricity and potable water were brought to a department that has been unfortunately forgotten by all, because the people have suffered a lot and withstood many problems. All this has been achieved as a result of the people's initiatives and because development is impossible without security. We cannot have security without development. Therefore, security has been provided by the military sector. If there is security and confidence to attain qualitative development, we will not measure it with the amount of dead and rifles. We will measure it with the amount of security and services that the Armed Forces have given to their people -- particularly those in Morazan Department. Consequently, the situation will allow us to really discern who is whom.

[Reporter] A statement issued by doctor...[corrects himself] Colonel Avalos reveals that you intercepted the letters and communications between his relatives and where he was being held by the rebels.

In other words, he said that you interfered, and it was dangerous to attempt a rescue. What did he request? Is there a possibility that Col Avalos may be released?

[Vargas] Well, I will answer the last question first. We can say that it is up to his kidnappers to release him. It is up to those FMLN human rights violators, criminals, and undesirables. In other words, they are violating Col Avalos' right to be free. Likewise, it is deplorable that they are using moral vaules and psychologically abusing the colonel's family, children, wife, and parents. They are using the colonel's captivity and lack of freedom to force him to read such a document. I reject it categorically and emphatically as an individual and as a member of our institution, because we have never received such an order, and we have never engaged in this kind of action. I already told you that everything can be analyzed from the quantitative and qualitative viewpoint. The Red Cross can confirm if this kind of action was ever carried out or not.

Col Avalos said that the Red Cross had been denied access to him. The Red Cross can confirm if it has specifically requested to visit him. Am I correct gentlemen? Neither the Armed Forces High Command nor the 4th Military Detachment's command have ever carried out this kind of action, and I categorically reject them.

[Reporter] You have not interfered in the contacts with Col Avalos either as a commander or on a personal basis?

[Vargas] I have not received specific instructions in this concern either as Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, as department commander, or as part of the institution. Quite the contrary, I have been told to offer the necessary facilities so that the visit may be carried out.

[Reporter] Col Vargas, what is the outlook for 1987 concerning peace?

[Vargas] Well, the truth is that this is very complex; there are too many problems. I think that when we talk about peace we are really talking about a procedure, and the problem of [break in trasmission].

[Reporter] Hello? Hello? Our phone contact has been interrupted. It is difficult to establish communication with Col Vargas, but we have restored it. Our last question to Col Vargas was about his outlook concerning peace in 1987, and he will now answer.

[Vargas] Yes, I was saying that peace...[changes thought] our country's problem is definitely not a procedural problem; it is an ideological war. Referring to this, I must necessarily issue an appeal that has been repeated many times. We must reject schemes advocating a confrontation, and seek a solution to our social and economic problems, which are a part of the war. Our opinions should not be swayed by personal interests, party positions, or especially alien ideologies.

We must be aware of the need to seek solutions that bear in mind our mutual interests, social needs, economic situation, and military strength. That is how we will achieve peace. A rational opposition is acceptable, but we must remain united concerning peace. The democratic system should prevail.

We are facing a complete lack of preparation concerning the historical phenomenon prevailing in our country. We all agree that we must defend democracy, so we must definitely reach an understanding because if we continue divided, gentlemen, the Marxists will win. We must definitely seek a solution to attain our development, but not in such a partisan, sectarian, or politicized way. I think that this is a grave mistake because we can decisively, intelligently, and realistically build a successful future for our country only through solidarity and peaceful work.

[Reporter] Colonel, about the new taxes for the Salvadoran people and the tax war: This has undoubtedly caused some displeasure among certain sectors, or perhaps most of the Salvadoran sectors. What is you opinion on this?

[Vargas] We must definitely be aware that the Marxist aggression imposed on us has a cost. This cost must definitely be paid by our 5 million inhabitants; it must be paid by the nation-state in the general context. Whether the measure are correct or not is a technical area in which I have no experience or knowledge to analyse. We must prove whether it is correct or incorrect to adapt the measures and adopt flexible positions or solutions. This is how we will find a point of balance that will unite those of us who defend democracy instead of dividing us, because division bears no fruit.

I emphatically state that our needs and our limitations are many. We must reach an understanding and ascertain whether things are correct or not. However, this takes place at a professional level -- which I represent -- and the various sectors and political parties must reach an understanding with the government so we may togethre defend democracy, each one bearing his share of the cost. We must contribute something today to live with freedom and democracy, instead of avoiding the costs and then lose everything in 1 months, 6 months, or 1 year.

[Reporter] Colonel, an opposition morning paper criticizes the Armed Forces commander in chief's trip. He left for a vacation, and according to Colonel (Rodney Altamirano), he is subject to a general staff, which is the only one authorized to give him permission to leave the country. What can you say about this?

[Vargas] Well, I definitely believe that this matter has not been handled correctly. It is not totally true. I said the same thing concerning the FMLN statements, and I can also say it in this case. The statements can be analyzed from a candid or lyling person's viewpoint, and I believe that we should not manipulate certain concepts, because that is definitely impossible. The Armed Forces High Command has a leader, the Armed Forces commander general, and he is the constitutional president of the Republic, who must seek the Legislative Assembly's permission to leave the country. We have annual vacations as members of the military sector, and these are approved by the Armed Forces General Command. I imagine that this was handled according to the legal measure so he could act accordingly.

[Reporter] Colonel (Altimirano) says this must be done according to military laws.

[Vargas] The military laws do not restrict the Armed Forces commander general. The Armed Forces General Command is a political-military structure and should abide by the nation's laws and regulations, not by the armed corps' laws. Consequently, I think that the statement is not true.

[Reporter] Colonel, to conclude, there is a series of rumors and statements in favor of and against the current government. Radio Cadena Sonora's news department has the obligation, as a news medium, to ask those who serve the country in the military and political sectors: As a military officer, can you tell us if those rumors about a coup d'etat are true?

[Vargas] I definitely think that there are still Salvadorans who apparently live with their heads in the clouds and are not aware of our current situation. I think that there have been many rumors about coups d'etat, but these were spread by groups and political sectors who had personal and party interests. The Armed Forces definitely have constitutional rights, but these rights are part of the Constitution, not in any other context. Therefore, I categorically reject -- personally and professionally -- any coup d'etat that might be currently clandestinely planned, as they are always planned. I want to tell those people: Gentlemen, it is high time that you treated us as an institution, with the respect and honesty we deserve. Do not try to manipulate us. Remember, without stupid sectarianisms, we all have the same flag and institutions to serve and defend the Constitution and the laws, and strengthen our democracy. We are living in difficult times, which are being used by false prophets to issue their predictions or warnings. However, the Armed Forces have matured; the Armed Forces are professional; and we want to be treated as such because we will never be used for coups d'etat that will only serve the interests of some sectors and will not benefit the nation and people in general -- much less help strengthen our institutional professionalism. I categorically reject this and I have no information that this is being plotted by my institution. I dare to reject this because I know how the high command thinks and acts, and we may feel proud of them, because we are well represented.

I tell them: Gentlemen, take your hands out of our institution. We want to fulfill our task, which involves attaining development and offering security. Rest assured that will not let you down concerning this noble mission. We are definitely reasserting our unbreakable willingness to continue tirelessly the struggle against Marxism. Our actions will be carried out according to our consitution, without ambition for power or wealth.

BLANDON SAYS PRISONERS APPROVED FOR DAVALOS TRADE

PA081714 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] General Adolfo Blandon announced to this newscast this afternoon that the Armed Forces agreed to release 58 of the 62 political prisoners requested by the FMLN in exchange for Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos.

The ranking military officer indicated that only four of those requested are not on the list that the Armed Forces delivered to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, who is acting as the mediator in the exchange, because they have been prosecuted for political [as hear] crimes.

It is presumed that these four individuals include two Susepes [expansion unknown] unionists who were arrested for their alleged participation in the murder of a postal leader which occurred last year.

Meanwhile, the 58 prisoners whom the Armed Forces is willing to include may include the sons of Humberto Centeno, president of the Association of ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] Workers. Centeno's sons are being held in jail on charges of participating in the guerrilla group that kidnapped Avalos.

Gen Blandon said that now he is waiting for an FMLN reply. The last Armed Forces proposal was delivered to Rivera y Damas yesterday. The archbishop must now take this proposal to the guerrilla leaders.

As far as the Armed Forces are concerned, Blandon added, everything is ready for the exchange because even the records of those to be released are in the hands of the military courts which are in charge of releasing them.

Blandon said that the release could occur late this week or early next week. With this, the Armed Forces have shown a very flexible attitude, Blandon stressed.

RIVERA Y DAMAS DISCUSSES RIGHTS ABUSES, POLITICS

PA010137 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Interview with San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas at television studio by unidentified reporters -- live]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Good morning, Monsignor, and welcome to this, your home.

[Rivera y Damas] Good morning. I am glad to be with you.

[Reporter] I also want to welcome the monsignor. I am going to begin by saying that this year has been full of surprises, both good and bad surprises. In your opinion what has been the result of 1986 in matters of public interest?

[Rivera y Damas] Since I am a clergyman I do not see things as politicians or sociologists see them. I do see events that politicans and sociologists also see, but I see them from a pastoral point of view. I believe that this has been a trying year and also a year of great satisfaction.

As a church we are trying to pay attention to three important areas: The conflict -- including giving attention to those who have suffered its consequences -- the displaced, refugees, widows, and orphans; the search for the humanization of the conflict -- and this implies activities such as the search for dialogue and for ways to erradicate the causes of the conflict, beginning with those that lay in the heart of man -- and urging authorities to remove the causes of conflict by intensifying reforms and education, etc.

This year I had the opportunity in January to visit the conflictive areas. I made pastoral visits in Cuscatlan and La Libertad Departments. We have worked to prepare the third round, which unfortunately was not carried out. There was also the big earthquake ordeal that occurred while Monsignor Rojas and I were in Panama. This has given us a great opportunity to be near our people and to share with them both pain and hope through the ecclesiastic emergency commission.

The parishioners we have cared for are also Salvadoran citizens. They have faced special situations since January as a result of economic measures. There was "Operation Phoenix," which displaced people. We have had to care for many of the displaced people.

The cathedral was seized on some occasions as a repercussion of these situations. We don't agree at all with the idea that the cathedral or any other church should be used as a tool for public pressure to achieve some advantages.

All this has meant work for us, but it has also meant satisfaction because we had had the opportunity to express solidarity with the most needy people.

[Reporter] Monsignor, it has been said -- even by important foreign news organs -- that in our country there have been noticeable advances in the human rights field. However, we heard you say in Sunday's homily that hundreds of persons have died this year, thus contradicting news reports. What do you think about this?

[Rivera y Damas] I believe we have to make a distinction between the war concept and the efforts aimed at improving the human rights situation in spite of the war. Whenever I have been visited by UN representatives, such as Dr Ligrejo, or by U.S. senators or representatives interested in learning about the human rights situation in the country, I have always said that there has been an improvement, that the democratization effort has effects.

Those of us who have endured the conflict for years and who have had to give consolation and help and see the situation can notice that there is a difference. Unfortunately, there is also a conflictive situation -- the war -- and this produces death. We have said that violence had produced 1,725 victims. We tried to explain how many have died and the reasons why they died.

[Reporter] Monsignor, you have said that the human rights situation has improved. By what percentage, more or less, has it improved?

[Rivera y Damas] This year the death squads killed 42 persons. Last year the death squads killed many more people. If we look back we can find that in previous years there were death squad victims. In this regard there hass been improvement from a quantitative point of view. From a qualitative point of view I believe that there are still reasons for maintaining the struggle for improved human rights.

I also know that the security corps have made efforts to know more about human rights doctrines and to improve treatment for the prisoners. This does not mean that the legal aid office is no longer receiving complaints about presoners being tortured.

[Reporter] What are the causes you mentioned?

[Rivera y Damas] Please clarify your question.

[Reporter] You said there are still causes.

[Rivera y Damas] Yes, they are war and the fact that perhaps not all the security corps and Army elements are capable of giving better treatment. I know that some courses have been taught and that some ecclesiastic people are giving conferences on this.

[Reporter] Monsignor, you also mentioned the democratization process, and I wonder if the improvement in the human rights situation is due to the arrival in power of the Christian Democrats or if it is because our conflict, like any other crisis, has reached a peak and now a recession is taking place. Or has it been because of greater awareness by the people in general who are seeking peace in our country?

[Rivera y Damas] I belive suffering is a great teacher. People who have suffered want to reject the reason for their suffering. This is why our people are very much against violence. This is significant. Elections and efforts that the authorities have made cannot be denied, I believe. While it is true that there is a Christian Democratic majority in the executive and legislative branches, all the opposition parties are represented in the Supreme Court. I believe that all of them constitute the government and that all of them are taking steps to improve the situation. I would say that several forces coincide, and this leads to improvement. There is also international pressure, and we cannot ignore that. Cardinal Heffner, president of the German Episcopal Conference was here and talked with the Salvadoran defense minister and with the president. He clearly said that El Salvador is being portrayed as a country where there are bombings and human rights abuses. I believe that the answers that were given to this were not aimed at hiding the essence of the matter. At the airport when the cardinal was departing, he admitted that sincere efforts have been made to improve the situation. However, I think that as long as there is a war it will be very difficult not to have human rights violations because war means the use of violence to attain political goals, and war is not waged by one side only but by two.

[Reporter] You have spoken about the efforts being made by the government. What about the guerrillas?

[Rivera y Damas] I would say that the guerrillas are trying to make their strength felt with two types of actions: attacks on military objectives and efforts to destroy infrastructures. In doing this, they have to hurt human rights with insurgency activities. Then there comes the counterinsurgency actions the Army carries out, and this is what war is. This is why I have spoken about the need for improving human rights. Regarding guerrilla treatment of the civilian population there are complaints. There are somewhat frequent complaints from the northern region of the San Miguel area. There have been complaints also, but not too many, from the Chalatenango and northern Cuscatlan Department areas, probably because there are less people there.

[Reporter] Monsignor, to touch on another subject since I believe we will discuss the war issue again later on, which laws have had the greatest social impact this year?

[Rivera y Damas] I know that the legislative activities have been rich but the most-talked-about laws are those that deal with economic measures. I believe that debates have not calmed enough to consider what is best for the common good. This is what I stated during my homily of last Sunday.

[Reporter] Where do you think the government's policy has been mistaken?

[Rivera y Damas] Policy has to do with various aspects.

[Reporter] What about the economic aspect?

[Rivera y Damas] The economic situation of the country is difficult. There is no country that does not try to face difficulties without passing laws related to the country's economy, production, and taxes. This is the way governments usually try to secure funds for the budget, either through direct or indirect taxes, which are the ones imposed on all the people.

I believe the first thing we should do is to make a great effort to end the war, because as long as there is a war efforts will be futile, and economic measures may be adopted, but there will be no economic reactivation which is what the government wants and what the citizens reportedly also want. As long as there is this difficulty, we will have bandages but no definite medicine.

[Reporter] Monsignor, you said a while ago that in your homily you spoke about the importance of thinking about common well-being and that some measures were not adopted for such a position. Were you referring to the complaints that business and labor sectors have made in this regard?

[Rivera y Damas] I said that, but I also said that giving too much emphasis to the war -- saying that this is the reason why taxes are necessary -- serves to prolong the war situation. We should emphasize the reconstruction aspect, but first we have to search for a peaceful resolutin of the conflict.

[Reporter] Monsignor, what do you think the people believe about the conduct of the government?

[Rivera y Damas] This matter seems to me a little bit... [changes thought] I can have an opinion as any citizen, but I am also a pastor. I believe that stating opinions of this nature would be rash. I believe the government is making efforts in the face of a very difficult situation. I have experience in this. As you have read in my curriculum vitae, I was auxiliary bishop for 17 years. There were not the grave problems during ther period of Msgr Chavez and of Msgr Romero that we and Msgr Rosa face in governing the archdiocese.

I believe, likewise, that the situation of the current government is very complicated, complex, and difficult, and that it does not have to face only the common problems that burden other countries. Because of my international duties, I hear bishops from other countries -- Colombians, Peruvians, Bolivians, Uruguayans, Argentines, and Chileans -- who have very serious problems. Here we have had the guerrillas, the war problem, for 7 years. As a result of this, a series of negative factors have accumulated, and any government, be it Christian Democratic or Nationalist Republican Alliance, would have collided with the same difficulties.

Therefore, I believe that if the government maintains its effort to open a democratic space in spite of everything and seeks peace by peaceful means, I believe this would be a great thing for the country even if many other problems have to be resolved in the future.

[Reporter] Monsignor, fiscal measures were imposed recently. It is logical to see protests because of this, as happened during the January measures.

However, we have seen how most of the media is insistently calling for the resignation of President Duarte. This had never happened before. This is happening now more than ever. How will this situation conclude, in your opinion?

[Rivera y Damas] This is a crisis situation that the leaders must know how to manage in order to not provoke serious explosions of popular dissatisfaction. That would be like an earthquake worse than the war earthquake and the physical quake of 10 October.

[Reporter] Monsignor, there is no doubt that the war plays an important role in our country. What is your impression, in this regard, for the year?

[Rivera y Damas] I believe that the conflict has continued. I am not going to go into considerations of a military nature. What has impressed me most are the events I pointed out in my latest homily, because they involve useful human lives that have been destroyed, young people. Many others have been physically hurt and have lost, as a result of mine explosions, arms or legs. All this represents a cost we must not underestimate. All this should move us to truly seek a way out of the situation.

[Reporter] Has there been any advance toward resolving the conflict?

[Rivera y Damas] There has been no attempt since the foiled Sesori attempt. This does not mean that the country's active forces should not seek a dialogue. In my opinion, as long as there is war, the crisis will continue to grow.

[Reporter] What factors have prevented a true dialogue and an improvement in the war situation?

[Rivera y Damas] I think that the dialogue is not merely a national or domestic problem. It is a problem which has regional and geopolitical links. Hence, in our efforts -- which I beleve should continue, because we Salvadorans should try to resolve our own problems -- we ought to remember that there are regional forums. In this regard, the Episcopal Secretariat of Central America and Panama, SEDAC, of which I am president, has always followed the Contadora Group's advances and declines with hope and sometimes with discouragement. However, I also believe that there should be a dialogue at a higher level, because although our problem is not only the result of East-West and North-South tensions, it is a result of those tensions.

[Reporter] Within the context of these international interests that are always present, do you think that, at least at the domestic level, both sides involved in the conflict are acting in good faith, or are they simply playing around?

[Rivera y Damas] I have noticed that during the meetings prior to a dialogue some aspects are resolved with relative ease, while in other aspects a difficult position is assumed. For example, I believe it was made a point of honor on the part of the government and the Armed Forces to say that the security in Sesori was the Army's responsibility -- and I believe that according to the Constitution it is -- while the guerrillas demanded the withdrawal of the Army troops to a certain distance in order to participate in the dialogue.

Both sides assumed unyielding positions. What I would recommend is that whatever was achieved during the preparatory talks in Mexico and Panama should be followed through and should not be forgotten, because I believe that it was an accomplishment and a valuable one. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] At the end of last year, the kidnapping of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos was one of the main issues in the news. Now, at the end of this year, this case has again drawn attention due to speculation on Col Avalos' imminent release. However, the church has always been working in the background, offering its good offices as mediator. We know that you have been working hard for more than 1 year to obtain Col Avalos' release. What does this mean to you?

[Rivera y Damas] It has been good experience, as it shows that the humanization efforts -- which would seem contradictory, as war is a dehumanized use of force -- is gradually yielding results. We have seen that there have been efforts to obtain the colonel's release, although the Armed Forces consider him to be kidnapped by the guerrillas, while the guerrillas consider him a POW. First of all, the guerrillas have demanded the release of noncombatant political prisoners. The Army has expressed a willingness to release some of them. Today, the complete list, which if I am not mistaken includes 81 or 82 people, is being analyzed. In addition, the government has agreed to release the maimed who are in jail first, and I believe that there should be no problem for them to leave the country afterwards. The experience gained from this case is that by trying to bring the two sides together it is possible to obtain an attitude of more understanding. We have also heard that there is a willingness to implement broader measures in the future, which could be an amnesty, for example.

[Reporter] When do you think the two sides will reach an agreement?

[Rivera y Damas] Look, after 2 January I may know something about the government's decision and also about the acceptance on the part of the commanders. In this case, as I said before, I believe that January could be the month to see results.

[Reporter] Does this mean that there are positive signs for next year?

[Rivera y Damas] I believe so, in that respect. I have also learned that Col Avalos was visited by his wife and children in recent days, and that Col Avalos and his wife were satisfied with the arrangements. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] One last question. In general terms, what can all Salvadorans expect in the various fields of popular interest?

[Rivera y Damas] I believe that if the government measures satisfy the people's needs, the democratization and pacification process will advance, despite the harshness of the situation and the war.

FMLN ANNOUNCES PLAN TO SABOTAGE POWER PYLONS

PA090429 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] The rebellious FMLN today announced the beginning of a campaign to blow up power pylons throughout the country. The destruction of pylons is part of both the plan to sabotage energy and the military campaign "Heroic January-Farabundo Lives" initiated on 4 January, according to Radio Venceremos.

The rebel radio station said: Because of this new campaign, we call upon the people to take all possible precautions. The rebels asked drivers and the people at large to stay at least 50m away from any military vehicle on the highways. They also asked drivers of privately-owned vehicles not to allow men in uniform into their vehicles. According to Radio Venceremos, the Army has suffered 80 casualties, including dead and wounded, during clashes in various parts of the country so far this year.

Meanwhile, in the past few hours regular troops increased vigilance on highways and combing operations on the country's most conflict-ridden zones and strategic points, military sources said.

Early this morning, FMLN positions near Suchitoto, 44 km north of the capital, were bombed. Information on the results of the bombing is not available, official sources in the zone have reported.

FDR'S ZAMORA VIEWS DUARTE REGIMES' 'CRISIS'

PA082050 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Interview with FDR Vice President Ruben Zamora by unidentified SALPRESS correspondent in Mexico City; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Zamora, the FDR-FMLN is talking about the possibility of changes in the Salvadoran political and economic strategy. Do you believe President Duarte's fall is imminent?

[Zamora] What we are seeing is that the Napoleon Duarte regime is going through a deep crisis. At this point the Duarte regime is facing two crises. On one hand it is enduring the political crisis created by the erroneous economic and political measures it has adopted. These measures have put people at the desperation level. On the other hand it is facing a crisis in the Armed Forces, a crisis that has been determined by the defeat of the military plans the North Americans tried to implement in El Salvador and by the changes in the military. The seriousness of the crisis results from these two elements. We will have to wait a few days to see if Duarte is going to resign and if there are going to be changes. Such changes will depend to a great extent on U.S. interests, because the U.S. Embassy is the backbone of Duarte's presidency.

[Reporter] If there were to be changes in El Salvador, what kind of economic and political system would be installed?

[Zamora] The problem of government changes at this point is that there is no way out. The tax problem has as a basis the need to finance the war. Private enterprise is opposed to these taxes because they do not want to pay taxes, they do not want increased taxes.

So there is no way out, because if taxes are eliminated, the counterinsurgency war being financed by the North Americans -- who want this war to be financed with Salvadoran money -- would be left without financial means. However, if taxes are not eliminated, the private enterprise sector will be harmed. The problem as I see it is that changes at the government level -- even changing Duarte for some other person -- are not solutions to the problem. The solution lies somewhere else. The solution is to overcome the state of aggression, of war and counterinsurgency that the U.S. Government has imposed on El Salvador.

[Reporter] Does the FMLN-FDR believe that a new political system would be unable to resolve the crisis?

[Zamora] Correct. A new political system, functioning in the current framework of the counterinsurgency government of Napoleon Duarte, regardless of who is in charge of the government, has no possibility of resolving the crisis. To resolve the crisis it is necessary not only to have changes in the government, but in the general orientation of policies in favor of a policy of peace with justice and democracy for the people. What El Salvador needs is for the popular sectors to be truly represented in a government that truly responds to the interests of the people and not to the interests of President Reagan.

[Reporter] In view of the current power crisis in El Salvador, what will the FLMN-FDR do?

[Zamora] We have a definite policy that was stated to all national sectors. We believe that to get out of the current crisis the country is enduring, it is necessary to produce a national agreement on the basis of the interests of the majority of the people. This agreement should find its expression in a government capable of finding a political solution to the current war and in work for the political interests of the majority of the nation. This would be a national, patriotic government that will watch for the interests of El Salvador and represent the various social and patriotic sectors truly interested in a way out of the national crisis.

[Reporter] Does the FMLN-FDR believe that the installation of a new government in El Salvador would make a national dialogue more feasible?

[Zamora] That depends on what kind of government is established. At this point we believe we have to clearly understand something: Napoleon Duarte is not the main obstacle to the dialogue. This is a completely secondary element because Duarte is a president without power. The main obstacle to a political solution, a true dialogue, and negotiations, is the counterinsurgency plan for a military solution in favor of U.S. interests, a plan that does not seek a peaceful way out in favor of the Salvadoran majorities.

[Reporter] Then the FMLN-FDR believes that the counterinsurgency plans will not be affected by changes in El Salvador.

[Zamora] We do not believe that changes in the Christian Democratic Party, or changes that would imply the direct participation of the private enterprise sector -- or of its political parties, such as ARENA and others -- in the government would represent a real change. It would mean, and it is important to realize this, that the counterinsurgency plan is going through a deep crisis and that the popular, national, and patriotic sectors would have greater struggle possibilities to advance toward a real solution to the crisis.

[Reporter] News sources say that a new government would try to attract the FDR to separate it from the FMLN. Would the FDR consider an offer to openly participate in the country's political life?

[Zamora] This effort by the North Americans and the Salvadoran Government to divide the FMLN and the FDR is nothing new. It went on throughout last year. It was carried out in the form of speculation, false news reports, etc. A division of the democratic and revolutionary forces would serve the counterinsurgency and antipopular plan. The idea of divide and conquer is being applied here. The FMLN-FDR alliance has been strengthened and seeks a political, just, and democratic solution to the national crisis. We, as the FDR, will or will not participate in a government with basis not on offers from the U.S. Embassy or from PDC spokesmen, but with basis on a real political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] How does the FDR view the new offensive that the FMLN has launched, at the same time that it is speaking about renewing the national dialogue?

[Zamora] We view the offensive the FMLN has been waging since the end of last year as an implementation of the military plans and strategies of the FMLN. What this demonstrates is that the Army's propaganda that it had already won the war, and that therefore, a dialogue solution and negotiations were no longer necessary, is false. The offensive is showing that the FMLN is a real power in the country and that there cannot be a solution of peace and justice in the country without the FMLN.

What this offensive is making evident is that it is necessary to have a national dialogue and political negotiations for peace.

FMLN DENOUNCES 'UNITED TO REBUILD' PROGRAM

PA070032 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Jan 87

[Editorial: The United To Rebuild the Old Doctrine, the Old Failures Plan]

[Text] The United to Rebuild plan is the application in El Salvador of the U.S. tactic described as low-intensity conflicts, which practically consists of the same counterinsurgency practices of the 1960's: civic action, [word indistinct] coordination, participation, special operations by (?internal civil) troops, military assistance, training, and psychological operations.

Since neither the North American people nor the Pentagon want to drown in a swamp as they did in Vietnam, the doctrine of low-intensity conflicts calls for the deployment of U.S. combat troops only as a last resort. Local troops such as the national Army would substitute for U.S. troops, carrying out a more civic and psychological war with military operations by small units, and conventional war operations. The psychological operations attempt to make the measures to control the population and resources more acceptable, but they never confront the country's leading structural problems. With the low-intensity conflict doctrine, the Duartist Army is preparing to reach the towns, [words indistinct] drop propaganda flyers over the area. The troop commander then gives a speech on the destruction of the guerrillas and the regime's virtues.

Food, toys, medicine, and clothes are distributed among the residents who gather at the plaza. Army barbers provide haircuts, the doctors give shots, and the dentists extract teeth. Some battalions even have their own soldier clowns to entertain the people. Since the Army cannot directly receive supplies from AID, it receives them from civilian ministries. The United To Rebuild plan applies the old U.S. doctrine with the same old failures. The basic horror is that it does not confront the country's structural problems. That is why this counterinsurgent war plan has no clear perspective of time. [sentence as heard] In 1984, when Colonel Domingo Monterrosa prepared the operation in which [words indistinct] died, they were convinced that they were waging the final battle in Morazan. The strategic [word indistinct] was achieved with an FMLN operation [words indistinct] and with great precision by our intelligence. The Salvadoran and U.S. soldiers were convinced that the dispersal of FMLN troops in small guerrilla units was proof of its disbanding and [words indistinct]. It took them 2 years to admit that the dispersal was part of the FMLN's strategic and tactical reorganization which would take the war to every corner of the country with the consequent growth of the organization, and the masses' political support.

With the FMLN's spark reaching the entire country and the masses ready to ignite because of the relevation of the structural crisis, the U.S. advisers reacted and tried to extinguish the great fire with a small domestic extinguisher. The United To Rebuild plan, which would avoid contact between this spark and the masses, is the delayed restructuring of the Army as a response to the FMLN's restructuring. The pompousness of the propaganda for the United To Rebuild plan provides a picture of the level of fear that exists regarding the imminent social explosion.

The plan is implemented at a moment when the structural problems of the Salvadoran capitalist system are more serious and complex. The plan has accelerated the rhythm of the factors that would lead to a social explosion that neither the Armed Forces nor the government can stop.

Napoleon Duarte's government has not even tried to resolve the serious economic crisis nor the social problems created by the unfair distribution of wealth. All the government's efforts and priorities are directed by an old North American doctrine that is trying to lead us toward war.

United To Rebuild is the counterinsurgency plan to which all the country's economic resources and the U.S. aid is destined. The plan includes government officials and the state infrastucture, (?ministries), machinery, personnel, the social communication system, etc, and all the members and infrastructure of the Armed Forces. However, none of their actions are aimed at resolving problems like hunger, health, education, unemployment, the high cost of living, housing, land ownership, and urban reform, among others.

The plan takes control of a specific zone to grant security to road repair, the distribution of a few pounds of beans, or a few sewing machines. In exchange for those scraps, the government tries to recruit the population into the civilian defense. We must bear in mind that by extracting a few teeth they do not resolve health problems. By repairing a bridge they do not resolve the housing problem, and by delivering a few pounds of beans, they do not resolve hunger or the unemployment problems. The structural problems are real and very serious, while the United To Rebuild plan is basically propaganda. This plan is what the U.S. soldiers called psychological warfare.

The secret document entitled Military Detachment No 3 Operations Plan of the United To Rebuild counterinsurgency campaign, recovered by our forces at the DM3 [Military Detachment No 3] headquarters in Santa Rosa de Lima, clearly establishes the importance and spirit of the psychological warfare as a main part of the plan. In this secret document, the structural crisis of the system is admitted. In Annex A, page 1, mentioning the factors that gave way to the conflict it reads: Deep political and structural crises of the previous governments that did not have moral authority and little basis for social support. [sentence as heard] A relatively weak economy mainly supported by the production of export products such as coffee, cotton, and sugarcane, was complemented by an unfair distribution of wealth and unfair landholding and exploitation. End of quote.

However, the document does not state that the plan is aimed at resolving these problems. Therefore, he plan only contemplates psychological warfare, civil defense organization, and confrontation with the FMLN. The plan is aimed at winning the hearts and minds of the people with propaganda and a minimum amount of civic action to eliminate what this document describes as real unrest in the eastern area.

We will read an excerpt of the document. It reads as follows: In the eastern area there is true unrest. After 5 years of armed struggle, the terrorists have gained great experience in the tactical field. Their command cadres and combatants have developed their leadership capacity and the organization of clandestine guerrilla units that continue to weaken the political (?factors) of our nation, weakening and harming the economic structure, progressively wearing out our Armed Forces, and using manipulation to achieve domination. This is what this secret document states in its Annex A, page 8 F.

However, the peasant's main problem, owning land, has not been resolved. The main effort is limited to the military confrontation with the FMLN in an attempt to recover the territory they have lost. In this attempt, they have put aside the structural problems that led to this war that has already resulted in great loss.

What we see behind this kind of reasoning is more than a simple nearsightedness. The United To Rebuild plan is a forceful imposition of the North American view which is based on the principle that, with the implementation of the series of civic-military operations, the war itself would be separated from its causes. [sentence as heard] They are trying to isolate the FMLN and push it toward military confrontations along the border with Honduras in the northern and eastern sectors of the country. In this manner they feel that they will be able to stop the social explosion, cut the FMLN's growth chances, and gain the necessary time to achieve a military victory.

The plan includes another economic aspect within the framework of the economic policy drafted by the Baker Plan. The United To Rebuild plan involves the oligarchic sector that develops export diversification. Export diversification refers to the sale to the United States of nontraditional products such as crafts, fruit, vegetables, etc. Duarte and General Blandon have exclusively called on the oligarchs, large landowners, and the bourgeois to join the plan for the good of national unity.

The oligarchs who have joined the plan are the pro-U.S. oligarchs. They make up the main body of the Salvadoran Foundation for Development [Fundacion Salvadorena para el Desarrollo], and they are the only ones who, together with the military sector, are part of the counterinsurgency plan and enjoy the loans and benefits that go with the plan. This alliance proves that Duarte's policy is pro-oligarch and that it only defends their joint interest. The alliance sought precisely these sectors during the hard times that followed the 10 October earthquake to form the trustworthy COEDA [Commission in Charge of Distributing Aid].

The study on which the United To Rebuild plan is based admits that the worsening of the economic and social crisis is fertile ground for unrest, joining the ranks of the FMLN, and other factors that can unleash a social explosion. The plan seeks to prevent the downfall of the regime by separating the social explosion from the FMLN's political-military development capacity.

Will it ever be possible to isolate the war from the masses who are enduring the impact of the system's structural crisis in El Salvador, in this tiny country of 21,000 sq km; crisscrossed with roads that link the whole country; where the concept of an isolated peasant does not exist; with the highest population density in Latin America? The United To Rebuild plan was doomed from the beginning because in El Salvador one cannot separate the crisis from the war nor the war from the crisis. Geographically and socially speaking, the crisis and the war are closely linked. The structural crisis reaches every corner of the country. Our peasant is a peasant who is being affected by the packaged swindles, fuel price increases, hunger, etc. Repression, bombings, and displacement are experienced by everyone. The structural crisis and the war have reached a point that an attempt to separate one from the other is impossible. To separate one from the other, the war would have to be transferred thousands of kilometers away and a somewhat impenetrable jungle space created that would prevent the war from causing the explosion of structural problems.

The North Americans have failed to realize that the structural crisis of the capitalist system and its effects on the people's unrest has its own dynamics and that sooner or later will surpass the wall that they are attempting to build without achieving real solutions. However, the war is also so complex and generalized that, because of the situation, it will not be defined before the end of the social explosion. Therefore, the government and Armed Forces' real problem is strategic. How can they control the social explosion? How can they stop the FMLN's advance [words indistinct]? The FMLN's current problem is tactical. Which is the best way to advance and achieve victory?

With a large-scale war and a structural crisis that affects every corner of the country, the United To Rebuild plan appears as a very cheap, mediocre, and inefficient plan. This (?inefficient) policy full of incomplete changes is nothing new. It is the same old doctrine implemented by the Alliance for Progress. The only difference lies in the fact that this time they are not only trying to stop a social explosion but also to isolate the FMLN and win the war. Even within the purest reformism, Sanchez [General Carlos Humberto Romero Mena], built more water towers, repaired more streets, and distributed more tamales that Duarte has. Even their slogans sounded more convincing. Sanchez offered a school a day; Romero offered a soccer field a week. We must recall that Sanchez completed his term in office with serious warnings to the large landowners who were against agrarian reform. He told them that the social changes were their life insurance and that they had to accept them if they did not want to end up as elevator operators in Miami.

Molina proclaimed: I will not take a step backward where the agrarian reform is concerned. Even though they were not at war and the past war, the 1932 war, had resulted in 30,000 assassinations [as heard], the dams, the pounds of corn, and the soccer fields, were not enough to stop the social explosion. The cups and plates distributed by the Alliance for Progress, and the peasants who received them, ended up in the FMLN camps.

Now that the war covers all the national territory, with new war fronts, a systematic wearing down of the regime's troops, and an implacable deterioration of the war economy that maintains the electricity and railroad systems in a chaotic situation, now that the FMLN can maintain control over the country's main highways, now that the war is surrounding the capital, and now that the current toll of the repression is more than 50,000 assassinated, Duarte wants to confront this generalized state of war and worsening of the economic crisis with fewer water mains, fewer streets, and fewer soccer fields than those built by the dictators who preceded him. He does not even dare to make any demands on the oligarchy. On the contrary, he embraces and protects them. He does not touch any structural aspects.

In this framework, the fate of the United To Rebuild plan cannot be more inevitable. The plan might deceive some Army lieutenants and cadets but not for long. The political development of the masses does not permit patching up their essential problems. In addition, the United To Rebuild plan does not have any possibilities of FMLN in a field that due to its nature, is advantageous for the revolutionaries and disadvantageous for the Army. Organizing the people to struggle for social changes is something we revolutionaries have been doing for quite a long time. Meanwhile, the Army prepares for genocide, torture, and precisely to halt the social changes. The Army is a killing machine. It is naive to think that with clowns and sewing machines one can forget who are these military men and government are that now want to present themselves as rebuilders of what has been destroyed.

The immediate question is: Who bombed such and such a canton? Who burned the school and the corn? Can any Salvadoran forget that Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila [deputy security minister] had something to do with the cases of those assassinated by the repressive forces? Can one separate the terror and the victims of the indiscriminate bombings from General Bustillo [Air Force commander] Can anyone forget the responsibility of [Defense Minister] Vides Casanova and Onecifero Blandon [chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff] in the military operations that have displaced 500,000 peasants? Can Napoleon Duarte's sewing machines erase his guilt in the crimes, the destruction, and the terror that his Army has caused among the people?

A change in the image of the Army that has assassinated so many and destroyed so much in the country's recent past is impossible. Eight years is too short a time to forget and too long a time as a political school for the people. Several generations would have to pass so that other faces can appear to replace the current criminals responsible for the genocide.

In addition, the United To Rebuild plan is full of inherent contradictions. It is a prisoner of its own doctrine. If the Army represses, trying to stop the organization of the people's movement, the discontent increases and therefore the people's organization and willingness to join the FMLN also increases.

If the Army does not repress, the people's movement gains space, is consolidated, and its organization increases. If the Army opts for a more selective repression, it does not do one or the other, [as heard] thus opening the way for both discontent and protest and the people's joining the struggle.

In practice, what occurs is that a battalion arrives in a town and stages a show. It distributes beans and extracts teeth. The following day another battalion arrives and forcefully recruits for the civil defense and arrests several individuals suspected of cooperating with the guerrillas. The day after that, another battalion arrives to apologize for the outrages committed by the previous battalion.

Meanwhile, the food, medicine, and dollars sent to support the plan are stored in the warehouses at the garrisons, thus increasing the officers' corruption. They are trying to win over the hearts and minds of the people, but at the same time they are waging a war that is 90 percent political, economic, and social. However, they are only capable of stealing, repressing, and killing. Many of the peasants who today are benefiting from the United To Rebuild plan, peasants who are receiving pounds of corn and beans, when they speak with the FMLN guerrillas admit that those small and sporadic distributions are mainly due to the pressure exerted on the government by the FMLN. The Salvadoran and U.S. military chiefs are very much aware of this.

This doctrine failed before the FMLN was born because it does not change the Army's nature or the structural problems. However, it is with this plan that they are attempting to recover the territory they have lost and regain supremacy in the conflictive areas. Meanwhile, the FMLN is putting forth every effort to advance deep into the enemy's rearguard.

If we analyze the facts we will clearly find that the FMLN is much more successful in the cities and expansion areas [as heard] than the United To Rebuild plan is in the conflictive areas. A perfect example is the implementation of the plan in Morazan Department. When Colonel Mauricio Vargas arrived at the Military Detachment No 4 in San Francisco Gotera, he delivered many political speeches, made it a point to personally distribute beans and sewing machines, and tried his best to cover up the image of the traditional repressive soldier. However, as his troops suffered defeat after defeat and were not able to recover a single inch of territory, he began to lose his calm and the political makeup of the United To Rebuild plan began to wash off. Now Vargas has ordered economic cordons, arrests among the population, bombings, and strafings that have resulted in many dead and wounded.

In short, Vargas has gone back to doing the things that made the people hate the Armed Forces, when the plan is supposedly aimed at winning the hearts and minds of the people. Colonel Mauricio Vargas should be repopulating Morazan Department, but he is doing the opposite. He should be cutting down on the actions by the Air Force. However, the bombings and strafings are only increasing causing problems for the civilians. The worsening of the crisis, the heightening of the masses' political awareness, and the qualitative and quantitative development of the FMLN have turned the United To Rebuild plan into a corpse. The 10 October earthquake has abruptly increased the speed of the factors leading to a social explosion which will end up burying the plan and its creators.

The FMLN will continue to multiply its followers and expand the war throughout the country, while the rebellion of the capital city residents grows as they begin to realize that the structural problems cannot be resolved with this system.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO DISMISSES TREASURY POLICE OFFICIALS

PA081650 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1717 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Guatemala, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially reported today that President Vinicio Cerezo has dismissed two important Treasury Police chiefs.

General Guillermo Echeverria Vielman, director of that police corps, which is in charge of preventing contraband, said that President Cerezo made the decision before leaving for the United States on Sunday.

Based on a government resolution made public today, Treasury Police Deputy Director Manuel de Jesus Mendizabal Castillo and Third Commander Carlos Sandoval Pinto were dismissed. Gen Echeverria Vielman, who was not consulted or notified about who will replace the outgoing chiefs said: "I do not know why President Cerezo decided to make the changes in command."

He added that "there is a draft bill to recognize the Treasury Police, making it a state security corps, similar to the Army and National Police."

Echeverria Vielman noted that "according to the political-administrative division in the country," the Treasury Police "will increase their struggle against various aspects of tax evasion."

Sandoval Pinto, who was dismissed from his post as third commander of the Treasury Police, is related to First Lady Raquel Blandon de Cerezo. Last year, he was implicated in a "multi-million [currency not specified] coffee smuggling operation," that involved former Agriculture Minister Ivan Najera Farfan, who has left the country.

To evade trial, Najera Farfan remained in a hospital while the investigative court acquitted him of the coffee smuggling charges.

The presidential resolution does not name the replacements for the two Treasury Police chiefs, who left their posts today.

HONDURAS

AZCONA RESPONDS TO ORTEGA MESSAGE IN LETTER

PA082116 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Letter sent by President Jose Azcona Hoyo to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra; no date or place given]

[Text] Mr President: I acknowledge receipt of the communication you sent via telex today, although it was dated Managua, 22 December. In your message you comment on what you refer to as the latest developments in the border area between Nicaragua and Honduras. However, my government regards them as bloody incidents caused by EPS aggression against civilians and Armed Forces in Honduran territory. This aggression prompted an adequate reaction based on the inherent right to self-defense.

Truly, there are no conflicts between our countries. This is why it is incomprehensible that the EPS would attampt to violate Honduran territory with impunity. However, my government recognizes that there are tensions between our two countries stemming fron the complex situation in Central America. The most outstanding and disturbing elements in this conflict are the movements of armed political insurrection in some countries, Nicaragua included. Because of our geographical proximity, these elements tend to involve neighboring countries. This is so despite the fact that the Honduran Government has made efforts, and will continue to do so, to not interfere in its neighbors' domestic conflicts.

As you know, in the past 3 years, the Honduran Government has sought a diplomatic, negotiated solution to the crisis in Central America. However, this solution must undoubtedly include and protect the political and security interests of all parties involved in the peace effort conducted under the aegis of the Contadora Group. My government has the best intentions of obtaining a diplomatic solution as soon as the Nicaraguan Government implements actions to reestablish the conditions that existed prior to 25 July 1986. Otherwise, it would be incomprehensible that you declare the urgent need to continue efforts to find a peaceful and just solution to the situation on the border while at the same time your government rejects political negotiations. In this way you effectively block the Contadora Group efforts by taking the Central American issue before an international legal forum.

You accurately say that the majority of the Honduran people and the government I preside over vehemently want to remain outside the violence raging in some Central American countries and threatening to involve other states. I wish to reiterate to you that my government seeks an overall peaceful solution to the security problems in Central America. Moreover, to accept partial solutions that only benefit the interest of another state would obviously go aginst Honduran security interests. Likewise, I have repeatedly stated that it is very difficult to achieve that objective as long as the area governments do not have common views regarding the meaning of representative, pluralist, and participative democracy and greatly respect public liberties as well as the rights and dignity of human beings.

For that reason, Mr President, I am pleased to note that the Nicaraguan Government would receive, with all legal guarantees, the Nicaraguan citizens involved in counterrevolutionary activities who voluntarily wish to accept the Amnesty Law; and that Nicaragua would cooperate with Honduras to get third countries to receive Nicaraguan citizens who do not wish to return to their country; and that Nicaragua would collaborate with Honduras and the UNHCR [United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees] to accept without any restrictions all Nicaraguan refugees who voluntarily want to return to their country. My government is closely reviewing the message you have so kindly sent me, and the diverse points contained therein. Moreover, it does not at all rule out the possibility that our foreign ministers could review this matter as well as others that are of particular importance to Honduran security, provided that the conditions for a viable and fluid dialogue are reestablished.

On the matter of the initiative by the OAS and UN secretaries general offering to assist the Contadora Group's peace efforts, my government has called their attention to the fact that the five area countries have not yet decided on the major aspects of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America as well as mechanisms for verification and control regarding political and security matters.

In addition, my government has stated that this proposal opens paths of unquestionable value to implement the agreements the parties may reach and deserves to be thoroughly reviewed to obtain the greatest benefits from it for the sake of peace in Central America.

Mr President, I am convinced that it is fundamental for all Central American governments to study diverse political initiatives for peace in the region. Moreover, the obstacles to the effective joint actions which the Contadora Group for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, its Support Group, and the OAS and UN secretaries general will conduct during the second half of January with the Central American governments, must be eliminated.

The Republic of Honduras is committed to the search for peace in Central America. My government will remain faithful to that commitment.

With my highest consideration,

[signed] Jose Azcona Hoyo, president of the Republic of Honduras.

CONGRESS' MONTOYA REPLIES TO NICARAGUAN ENVOY

PA081414 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The Congress regards the meddling of the Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras in Honduran domestic affairs as inappropriate. In a Honduran newspaper, Ambassador Danilo Abud Vivas lashed out at the president of the Honduran Congress because the latter said that war with Nicaragua was imminent.

Congress President Carlos Orbin Montoya today said that he foresees no peaceful resolution to the Central American conflict. He added that war with Nicaragua is imminent.

[Begin Montoya recording] We think that this arms buildup has only one objective, an attack against Honduras. As long as the Nicaraguans maintain this war stance, it is obvious that those large armies and arms buildup will be used against our country sometime soon. As a people, we must be sufficiently and ideologically prepared to defend our peace system of government, and territorial integrity. All of us wish political settlements to be made before arms speak on behalf of men. Nevertheless, we do not foresee negotiated solutions at this time. The (?efforts) of the Contadora and Support Groups have been constant. The dictatorship is not ceasing its efforts to perpetuate itself in power.

On 9 January, I think they will promulgate a constitution that provides for reelection and the control by a single party over the rest of the parties. This is similar to the system in place in the GDR. This is why I foresee no short-term political or diplomatic solutions. Unfortunately, this is a strictly personal opinion. If the current situation continues, we are by necessity headed for a confrontation. I repeat, nobody wants this. We do not want this situation. But we observe the constant aggressiveness and the offensive against our territory. [end recording]

Montoya also said that Nicaraguan Ambassador Abud Vivas has gone beyond his duties by asserting that the president of the Congress acts like a politician and forgets about his high position.

[Begin Montoya recording] He can say anything. I think this is beyond his duties. Nevertheless, he must defend the government he represents. They will never admit that their Army has undertaken such an enormous, unprecedented arms buildup to attack Honduras. But, I ask, will they attack Nicaragua [as heard], which does not have an Army? Will they defend themselves from the United States with such an arms buildup? Against whom is this arms buildup? All that Nicaragua could get to defend themselves from the United States would be insufficient. They do not need such an Army to attack Costa Rica. Costa Rica has no army. That country enjoys world support precisely because it is a stable democracy. Against whom are they getting prepared? In what other direction will they look? Honduras. If this situation continues, peaceful solutions will be exhausted. [end recording]

CALLEJAS VIEWS BREAKING OF AZCONA ALLIANCE

PA080339 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 1500 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Rafael Leonardo Callejas [member of PNH political committee] has confirmed that political commitments with the Liberal Party [PLH] in the so-called National Unity Pact have ended. He said, however, that a commitment to Honduras to maintain democracy should continue.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] At the end of last year, "Hoy Mismo" took a survey of the people, who demanded peace and work. What can you tell us about this?

[Callejas] The concern evidenced by those surveyed can be observed not only in Tegucigalpa but throughout the country. Unemployment is the country's main problem. There is a serious job shortage. This requires a national solution, so most of our fellow Hondurans can hope to meet their families' needs with income earned through their efforts. As for peace, Central America is convulsed. We cannot deny this reality. We must maintain Honduran unity so that, on a long-term basis, we can have a country that is peaceful, without problems related to ideological, political, and social confrontation. We want a country that enjoys the peace we have already enjoyed for many years. It is our main asset. Despite the misery and poverty of the Honduran people, we have lived in the certainty that man's fundamental right, life, is respected here. I am convinced that the effort of all Hondurans will help us continue struggling to maintain this reality. Both the PNH and I are willing to continue struggling for it.

It is also important for us to consider several factors dealing with unity in the Honduran family. One of them would entail making an effort in 1987 so the nation's political processes do not lead political party representatives to a continued public confrontation. We of the PNH have strived for civility in political campaigns. We and some other PNH members who seek electoral positions have achieved moderate success so far. It is unpleasant to hear diatribe, insults, and confrontation every morning on the radio. I think that, instead of contributing to this peace that the Honduran people demand, such a situation harms the politicians' actions and this longed-for desire in all of us, our society's tranquility.

[Reporter] What can you tell us now that the gentlemen's pact between the PNH and the ruling PLH has ended? Has a revision or assessment been made? What will happen now?

[Callejas] I would not say flatly that the pact has been broken or that the accord has ended. Basically, the party will analyze its relations with the ruling PLH during the convention to be held in San Pedro Sula in February. It is important to reiterate to the Honduran people what we have been saying for a year, although other sectors in the country try to distort the reality of this agreement. Such an accord emerged as the result of a political and historic need to integrate the state powers. Had it not been for this accord, the 67 PLH deputies would not have been able to install the congress of the Republic. Consequently, constitutional order would have been disrupted. As the result of this accord, several factors were determined. The PNH formed the Supreme Court of Justice; the national congress' board of directors was formed with a majority of PNH members; PNH officials work at the General Prosecutor's Office.

In addition, we accepted heading two [as heard] autonomous agencies. One of them is the Autonomous Municipal Bank, because this is the most important source of financing for municipalities. Also, the PNH won in 112 municipalities and Tegucigalpa, which is suffering the severest financial crisis of any municipality in the country. The other agencies are the Small Industries Development Corporation and the Industrial Development Center, CDI. A direct relationship with small enterprises was sought in this way. Apart from these agencies, the PNH has not accepted any posts in the national government. The two PNH members in the Labor and Foreign Relations Ministries positions have been directly appointed by the president of the Republic. The PNH has had no part in these appointments. We respect these two ministers. They are leading members of the PNH Central Committee.

Of course, the basic purpose of the patriotic agreement, to defend democracy, must continue to exist. All of us are Hondurans, and all of us should work for the Republic, not for personal interests or aspirations. Many of us seek to become presidents of this country. Some can offer some merit, others try to acquire it. The important thing is to make a joint effort to overcome those big problems in the nation. This means that the basic concept of institutional-defense of the democratic system in the struggle to win elections as an expression of the people's will in view of the response of a government always continues to be a political banner of this country's parties. We will continue our relations with all political groups of the Republic. As for the commitments, they are over. There will be no direct relation with the PNH involving joint decisions in the national congress for settling formal questions, no post designated in the state powers, no integration will be completed.

The term of the Supreme Court of Justice is 4 years while the term of the congress' board of directors is 2 years. When this situation presents itself, we will either negotiate with the PLH or act independently to form a new congressional board of directors, with the exception of the president, whose term lasts 4 years.

This is why we have said that the formal accords of the political pact signed between the ALIPO [People's Liberal Alliance]-Azcona alliance and the PNH have ended and that there only remains a conceptual relation that involves the strengthening of and backing the provisions of the constitution for the good of the country. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

NATION PREPARES FOR PROMULGATION OF CONSTITUTION.

Cubans, Soviets Arrive

PA081616 Managua International Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The Cuban, Spanish, and Soviet delegations arrived in Managua today to participate in the 9 January ceremony to promulgate Nicaragua's new constitution.

Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government, described the ceremony as a historic event not only for this country, but for Latin America.

Meanwhile, Francisca Sauquillo of Spain said the signing of the constitution by the president of the Republic is the culmination of a process for the institutionalization of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

USSR's Tolkunov Absent

PA082346 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Jan 87 p 5

[Text] Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, has addressed a message to Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, excusing himself for not being able to attend the ceremony to promulgate the new Nicaraguan constitution on 9 January for health reasons. This is the text of the message:

Dear Companero Nunez:

As a member of the Interparliamentary Union's executive committee, I want to thank you for your invitation to participate in the 9 January event to sign and promulgate the constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Unfortunately, my health condition does not permit me to honor this invitation at present. The USSR Parliamentary Group will be represented by Deputy Chairman A.S. Yeliseyev, whom I hereby recommend as an executive committee memver.

Best regards for 1987.
[Signed] L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group

Church Declines Participation

PA090018 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1901 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Managua, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Catholic Church will not send an official delegation to the ceremony to enact the constitution on Friday, a ranking church leader said today.

The Sandinist government sent an invitation to the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference yesterday, asking it to send a delegation to the event at which the new Nicaraguan constitution will be presented.

Msgr Bosco Vivas, secretary of the Episcopal Conference, told ACAN-EFE today that "it will be difficult for the church to send a delegation" to the ceremony to enact the constitution "because of the short notice of the invitation." The church leader made it apparent that the Episcopal Conference leadership is currently "reduced to myself." He explained that Espiscopal Conference President Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo is in Colombia on a pastoral mission. He recalled that the vice president of the church leadership group, Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega, "is still in exile." Msgr Vivas said that another problem is that "pastoral engagements were made prior to the arrival of the invitation" from the Managua government.

Regarding the influence the new constitution may have on improving state-church relations, Msgr Vivas said that "church people are hopeful people." He said that church leaders always endorse things that help resolve problems and spare the people more suffering. "However, we want deeds, not words," the auxiliary bishop of Managua said.

The Nicaraguan constitution will be enacted on Friday in Nicaragua in the presence of delegations from 13 countries.

Marxists Reject Document

PA081955 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The Marxist-Leninist People's Action Movement, MAP-ML, is alone in its decision to not participate in the promulgation of the constitution.

MAP-ML legislator Carlos Cuadra has announced to the Assembly that the MAP-ML will not attend the events to promulgate Nicaragua's first constitution. He explained that the MAP-ML members will not attend the event based on a position that is in line with the MAP-ML stance taken during the debates at the National Assembly.

In clear opposition to the constitution, drafted by the people and their representatives, Cuadra said that with their position they are voicing their rejection of the nature of the constitution, which they describe as liberal and bourgeois.

[Begin Cuadra recording] The Executive Secretariat of the MAP-ML Central Committee decided to not attend the celebrations, or -- better said -- the signing of the Nicaraguan constitution to be held at the Plaza of the Revolution on 9 January 1987.

This decision follows a position that is in line with our stance taken during the debates that were held at the National Assembly. The MAP-ML was the only party that voted against the content and principles of that constitution approved by the National Assembly. The MAP-ML, in line with this position, carried out a struggle throughout the debate by presenting positions and alternatives that permitted the creation of channels for the development of the revolutionary forces of the Nicaraguan people's proletariat to advance toward socialism in Nicaragua.

Subsequently, as another political action, the MAP-ML did not sign the constitutional document as a way to affirm its political position rejecting the liberal and bourgeois nature of the constitution. In a similar fashion, the MAP-ML will not attend the event where the constitution will be promulgated, thus reiterating its rejection of it. [end recording]

OPPOSITION RELAYS CONCERNS ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA081430 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Opposition Gives Opinions on State of Emergency"]

[Text] Getting ahead of the enactment of the constitution, to take place next 9 January, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] will bring a request before the National Assembly to limit the state of emergency only to the areas of conflict.

Asked about the request, Dr Orlando Quinonez stated that "we, as a movement for the unity and democratizaiton of the Independent Liberal Party, after analyzing the country's situation, have concluded that the state of emergency must be lifted and limited exclusively to the war zones."

He added that lifting the state of emergency in the regions where there is no conflict "will enable the Sandinist government to permit the freedom of the press that must exist in the different regions, and we as liberals would praise a decision by the government to lift the state of emergency, because this is a right we Nicaraguans have won for ourselves."

In this regard, he said that it would be illogical to have municipal elections under the state of emergency, as was the case with the national elections. "And this is the time to correct that mistake, becaue there must be freedom so that all political parties can participate in drafting the new municipal electoral law and be allowed to campaign freely."

The Liberal lawyer stressed that if the government does not accept the request for lifting the state of emergency, his party would not take part in the municipal elections "because we are not going to make the same error again." He concluded by stating that the year 1987 will be very critical, and he invited the government and the different political and economic sectors to think carefully and work towards harmony and calm for the entire population, and a good measure would be the lifting of the state of emergency.

For his part, Fernando Malespin Martinez, member of the Central Committee of the MAP-PL [Marxist-Leninist Peoples Action Movement] Party, affirmed that the request is a trap which the rightist parties and bourgeois organizations have set for the government and one in which it should not fall.

He maintained that the revolutionary power must defend itself against imperialist aggression and domestic reactionaries, and that one way of doing it is by having the state of emergency, as well as by putting restrictions on the bourgeois parties, who are part of that aggression.

He added that were the government to accept such a request, this would be a denial of former statements that the counterrevolution had been defeated in the border zones and in other regions. It would be tantamount to accepting that it is strong "and, on the other hand, domestic reactionaries would be left free to act, while right now it is strategically defeated."

Malespin warned that granting the request would give more political room to the PSN and to the rest of the counterrevolutionary parties "because the aggression is felt in Managua, too."

Finally, he affirmed that the state of emergency must not be applied with a regional point of view, but it must be aimed towards stopping those who are part of the aggression, "that is, it must be class conscious."

Other political parties represented in the National Assembly will also request the revolutionary government to limit the current state of emergency to the war zones.

A meeting headed by the PSN will be held today to discuss this matter.

Luis Guzman, leader of the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), said the reasons which in October 1985 led to more state of emergency measures are no longer valid because the counterrevolution has been reduced and its members are demoralized. The Reagan administration (its main supporter) is confronting one of its worst crises, he added.

The PPSC intends to submit the request before the enactment of the new constitution so that the measure may be announced simultaneously, in case it is approved, the political leader said.

The reduction of the state of emergency measures would allow participation by all parties in different political and social activities, and this could alleviate the economic crisis, Guzman affirmed.

The communications media would have more freedom to carry out their job of reporting what is happening, and in the case of the PPSC it would be possible to resume a radio program transmitted by the corporation [not further identified] which was forced to close about 2 months ago.

Gustavo Tablada, secretary general of the PSN, said that the state of emergency will in fact be lifted upon enactment of the constitution, but that, according to political circles, it will be established again.

In view of this possibility, the PSN will today propose to the political parties the holding of a complete discussion at the National Assembly, and that the state of emergency be limited to the war zones.

Unlike the PPSC, the Socialists maintain that this proposal must be formally presented after the enactment of the national constitution because the important event to take place on 9 January must not be overshadowed by the introduction of other elements.

As far as his party is concerned, Tablada explained a limited state of emergency would make its activities easier.

Finally, he stated, the request is part of the agreements reached by the second ordinary plenum of the party's Central Committee during its meeting on 4 January.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MACHINERY ARRIVES -- A shipment of heavy equipment from the Soviet Union, made up of 20 dump trucks, 10 bulldozers, and 40 tractors, arrived in Corinto today. This shipment was consigned to the Construction Ministry. In addition, 60 jeeps for EDINA [expansion unknown] and 200 Lada automobiles and station wagons also arrived in this shipment. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Jan 87 PA]

CASTRO ADDRESSES HAVANA COMMITTEE MEETING

FL081607 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 8 Jan 87

["Portion" of President Fidel Castro's speech at the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Havana Provincial Committee Meeting held in Havana's Karl Marx Theater on 7 January -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, when just a few days ago Comrade Lezcano...[Castro rephrases] I talked to Comrade Lezcano about the activities, plans, and programs we should implement in 1987, he told me that he had scheduled a wide-ranging party meeting for Wednesday, 7 [January] here in this theater. I believe this theater has never been used better than when a meeting such as this one is held. I planned then to participate in this meeting and I told Comrade Lezcano I would not miss it. [laughter]

I was listening closely when he was summarizing 1986 events to see if he was going to forget something. He mentioned everything regarding defense and different activities held in every area. I thought to myself that he had not mentioned the event held in front of the embassy [as heard] and the acts in front of the embassy. [indistinct crowd remarks] He mentioned it. I later thought he had not mentioned the matters regarding microbrigades as an important aspect of 1986, and he mentioned them. Finally, there was something that if he did not mention, it was because it could be considered to be implicit. Among the important things the party did was simply create the conditions for such a high spirit and morale present among party members and the people from Havana which resulted in the response the capital gave to the measures program. That is very important because I believe the capital has really given a firm, courageous, and impressive response -- as the rest of the country has shown but especially the capital because it has been more directly affected.

If a peasant who lives in Escambray does not have electricity services, he cannot suffer the consequences of the rate increase. If bus fares are increased, the peasant who lives in Escambray does not have to... [rephrases] the horse does not change its transportation fare in the mountains. [laughter] Transportation fares by horse or mule have not been increased.

We have really been impressed by the response -- of course we expected it, we are not surprised by it or anything. This is only possible when there is a revoltuion, when people have a consciousness, when there is a party, a militancy behind all this. The most impressive thing is the way the people have understood the problems. That is the most important thing. This does not mean that the entire population is happy with the measures but according to the polls there was a high percentage of people who agreed with the measures and completely understood the situation. There was some confusion regarding the details, whether potatoes were assigned to organizations, if the substitution of rice for potatoes affected the population at large, if the reduction of a quarter pound of meat applied to the entire population, and a number of those kinds of details that were clarified later on. A very high percentage showed ... [rephrases] I do not believe that there is any other place with such a high percentage of understanding regarding situations and specific problems. The polls have revealed those sectors -- I say there are sectors, there are people who do not read the paper, do not watch television, and find out about things in the streets.

That group never understands. Some are confused. Some do not understand the situation of the world we live in, the deep economic crisis existing everywhere, the crime being committed against Third World countries through the prices of goods and all those things. That is reflected in that kind of poll. The subjective factors which have made these types of measures necessary have not been concealed. On the contrary, I believe that there has not been a place where such serious and strong criticisms have been made as it has happened in our country. I do not know any place, anywhere, any revolution which has analyzed problems with the sincerity, clarity, and harshness that our country has analyzed its problems.

I believe this has been a test for the revolution to measure its strength. It also measures our peoples' capabilities, their cultural and political level, their political education level, and even their level of economic education despite those gaps we have mentioned and, of course, despite the defects our revolution has, of the limitations, the mistakes the revolution has made. But I believe that the mistakes all revolutions have had have been overcome and this is what we are doing at this time.

I am not going to expand on this because I can do it at another time. A revolution is also a great test, a great experience All kinds of ideas and initiatives interlace in revolutions. I even remember that at the beginning of the revolution there was chaos. There was no sense of discipline. I have always given the example that one day the area chief of an agricultural development zone at the former Oriente Province decided to occupy Nicaro. Let's say it was an occupation of a strategic enterprise. It was a very important measure, a very important one. It was an extremely important decision. An area chief of an agricultural development zone thought he had the right to occupy that large imperialist enterprise in our country.

They did it without further considerations and did not stop to think or ask anyone. Many of those things happened during the first years of the revolution, all kinds of things happened. Factories were occupied all the time. It was not even the central government that took the decision to occupy a factory. Generally, important decisions, important laws, important nationalizations, all those things were made by the central government but a great number of anarchic things often happened.

A revolution involves a long learning process. Opinions, ideas, all kinds of tendencies interlace in a revolution. Naturally, all those factors have an influence. I believe that what has happened in other countries in the past also influences a revolutionary process and the way other countries' experiences are interpreted. At times experiences were incorrectly interpreted because other countries' experiences were underestimated. Other times, the opposite happened. Other countries' experiences were mechanically copied without considering if such experiences could really be applied to our country's specific circumstances.

In sum, there were many factors that influenced. Sometimes when some mistakes are being corrected, others are made. Opportunistic people can take advantage of the situation during those rectification processes. All that is possible. I do not believe we are going to have the risk of that happening during this one we are implementing. I believe this process is being conducted in our country in a very orderly fashion.

I remember there was a time when it was necessary to rectify sectarianism problems in our party. There was a time -- many of you may remember, some are too young, this happened over 20 years ago. Well, an incredible tendency was created within the party. The party was almost turning into a clandestine one the same way the revolution committees [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] were turning into clandestine ones because of those tendencies. Who knows where they came from. But sectarianism was a reality greatly harming the revolutionary process because it was detaching many people from the revolutionary process. A strong battle was needed to overcome that situation of sectarianism. I remember that when the battle against the sectarianism situation was waged I was deeply concerned about another situation developing from it, that another kind of sectarianism did not develop. Since cadres from the old Marxist-Leninist Party were the ones who were mainly involved -- it was not their fault but some leaders' fault who were duly criticised at the proper time -- a different kind of secretarianism was created among those who had been in the mountains, in other kinds of struggles and other kinds of activities. Sectarian feelings against the old PSP [Peoples' Socialist Party] members were created. I remember that that was a concern and I talked several times about it and we ended by avoiding it.

I believe that the process of rectification of idealist problems -- as we called them -- created at certain times...mistakes were made, somewhat anarchic tendencies were also developed, sometimes it was one ministry or another and when we realized it a measure was already in place. As a result of those different kinds of negative tendencies worse tendencies developed. I say it just like that, I have no problem saying it. They were much worse than idealist mistakes and did not jeopardize the peoples' consciences. They could be idealists because everything was based on consciousness. They could be idealist because of an excess of equalitarianism. They could be idealist because they did not understand that the true communist man with a fully developed consciousness did not exist yet and that 70 or 80 percent of the population were able to work with a communist spirit and another 20 percent relied on that 80 percent and it could practically cancel out the results of what that 80 percent was doing. Undoubtedly, it was expensive to pay the tractor operator the same salary whether he worked on 5 hectares or 10 or pay a dockworker the same whether he handled 3 tons or 10. Undoubtedly, those tendencies and those idealist mistakes had to be corrected. That is the truth.

But at least those mistakes did not jeopardize the peoples' consciousness. I do not believe no one jeopardizes himself by contributing to the revolution hundreds and thousands of hours of voluntary work during those difficult times. They participated in many projects of agricultural and industrial development, construction projects, everything. Those people did not corrupt themselves. It could be said that those people made efforts beyond their capabilities.

Certain methods and mechanisms had to be introduced to rectify those mistakes.

Sure, maybe there was a time when material incentives were not considered and there were only moral incentives. It was unquestionable that there was a need to also use economic resources, material incentives, especially in those very difficult jobs that require constant efforts during long hours.

During the struggle against those negative tendencies or idealist mistakes much more negative tendencies were developed. I called them mistakes of "panzismo" but "panzismo" from "panza" [belly] the consciousness of men, the soul of men, the heart of men, the honor of men, the shame of men were no longer considered and considerations were made and behaviors were such as if men only had stomachs and no hearts, no conscience, no values, and moral principles which are the ones that make men achieve great things. We could not be fooled and that concerned us a lot and we pointed it out many times.

I believe that during the rectification process of idealist mistakes copying was introduced in a huge way. Everything was copied without taking into consideration our country's specific situation. Undoubtedly, opportunist tendencies developed and people with the spirit to save the revolution and the fatherland thought they would save them and would miraculously solve all the problems concerning needs, backwardness, all those things.

Actually, that type of tendency developed and that explains many of the things that were taking place without our own members and cadres realizing it. Who knows what was going to happen if that pandemonium broke loose. It is incredible. No one knows what would have happened if we kept that up. It was a path that took us away from the revolutionary methods, styles, and spirit. We had taken part in the war and I do not remember during those 25 months of fighting when people had to make terrible efforts, huge sacrifices, take risks, and witness how many comrades died -- I do not remember one single case in which an individual received material incentives to do what they did. That did not happen during the invasion of Giron, or the struggle against the criminals, or internationalist missions. All the great things this country has accomplished have been done with revolutionary spirit. It did not do it and would never have done it for money.

I remember the work performed by microbrigades. They worked 10, 12, and 14 hours in Alamar. That is how Alamar was built and many buildings in this country. They did it with the salary they made in the factories. There was none of that if you work a certain period of time you are paid 3, 4, 5 hours overtime. When we started to revive the microbrigade concept we thought if we have a laborer who, because of all these distortions, is making 1,000 and 1,200 pesos, huge salaries, that does not correspond to his work. And if we have to fulfill internationalist missions? When a man goes to fulfill internationalist missions, the country gives him his salary, supports his family with the income he used to have. So I ask myself, can a country that undertakes that materialistic path of economic incentives and all those things maintain an internationalist consciousness?

Here there used to be many people who were considered well-versed because they were bookworms and experts in Marxist concepts and Marxist-Leninist quotations. They read all the volumes. It seems that while some worked, others dedicated themselves solely to reading. [applause] They were converted into a type of Marxist-Leninist priest. They had the last word in Marxist-Leninist questions. Nevertheless, they did not understand these things.

They did not have the essence of socialism, the essence of internationalism, the factors that actually move man to realize great historic achievements. In reality, they were extreme bureaucrats, extreme technocrats in the understanding of those problems.

One has to say these tendencies emerged during the past struggle against errors and they are much more dangerous for our revolution. Yes, they are much more dangerous and I believe that since then... [changes thought] also, in time, some of these negative tendencies were checked promptly before they corrupted us, before they corrupted our workers and our peasants and before they corrupted our militants. You know there was a problem with militants. There was a problem.

Virtue needs to be cultivated while vices, negative things are like weeds that grow unaided. The seeds of those weeds were being planted in all factories, in all centers, everywhere. Where would we end up, following that road?

The revolution has maintained itself here for 28 years against the most powerful empire in the world with all its societies of consumption and with all its resources, programs, and all those things. Because, as I have said before, the bland parts of those plants have become rotten. They have left, but the bone, the hard part, the part that is iron has remained here in our country. [applause]

U.S. REPORTEDLY PLANS 'TO SABOTAGE' CONTADORA

PA090216 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The U.S. Government has unleashed a diplomatic offensive to sabotage the Contadora Group's latest plan for a negotiated solution of the Central American conflict. In remarks to THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. officials expressed hope that this latest proposal will replace the Contadora peace plan, which the White House considers unacceptable.

The plan was discussed during a meeting in Miami, attended by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, U.S. envoy Philip Habib, and Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American Affairs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES states that the object of the Miami meeting was to attempt to reach agreement on the new plan to neutralize the action by the Contadora Group, made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama.

SALVADORANS SAID TO OPPOSE DUARTE, CONFLICT

PA081833 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jan 87

["Note" written by Nestor Nunez, read by Maruja Garcia]

[Text] On Friday, the Salvadoran FMLN will begin a new drive to paralyze road transportation and carry out sabotage actions against the electricity system. The measure is aimed at undermining the economic foundations of Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime. It is also a reply to the decision of the pro-U.S. authorities of implementing new taxes to finance the war against the people.

Duarte's imposition is facing strong opposition throughout the country, and even the Salvadoran Industrialist Association has demanded Duarte's resignation in order to put an end to the Christian Democratic dictatorship, according to a communique released in San Salvador.

Meanwhile, opposition deputies promoted a parliamentary strike to oppose the taxes created to finance the war, as well as the conscriptions of youths and their enrollment in the Armed Forces.

Of course, Jose Napoleon Duarte is responsible for all these warmongering measures that are detrimental to the people. However, the real strings of such an attitude extend as far as the White House and are directly pulled by Ronald Reagan and his team, for whom there is no other solution for the Salvadoran crisis than trying to defeat the guerillas, which is definitely impossible.

As on previous occasions, it is expected that the new guerrilla boycott of road transportation will be a complete success. This is particularly true because as time goes by the rebel positions are more identifiable with the aspirations of broad sectors of the Salvadoran people, who are tired of a conflict that has claimed more than 45,000 lives and has caused substantial material losses, but that Duarte's regime and Washington are bent on prolonging indefinitely.

RISQUET MEETS WITH NIGERIAN SOLIDARITY LEADER

FL090249 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has received Comrade (Dapo Patoun), director of the Nigerian Organization of Solidarity and Peace and director of the Marxist magazine NEW ORIGIN.

(Patoun) is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples.

During the meeting, Risquet and (Patoun) exchanged opinions on the political situation in their countries and several aspects of the international situation.

UIS DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR FEU CONGRESS

FL090248 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jan 87

[Text] Joseph (Scala), president of the International Union of Students [UIS], arrived by air this afternoon. He is accompanied by Yeoryios Mikhailidhis, general secretary of that organization, and Jose de las Rosas Castillo, vice president.

The UIS delegation is one of the 45 invited to the FEU [Federation of University Students] congress and will give a special speech the day after tomorrow, 10 January.

The youth leaders were met at the Jose Marti Airport by Maria de Jesus Calderius, FEU president, and Angel Arciaga, member of the national bureau of the UJC [Union of Young Communists].

Other delegations arriving in Cuba today were delegations from Bolivia, Argentina, Guyana, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica as well as other countries.

REPORT CLARIFIES CHILD CARE SNACK MEASURES

FL080322 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Problems were created in some municipalities because of an incorrect interpretation of the guidelines given by the Education Ministry during the first days of enforcement of the economic measure substituting the afternoon meal with a substantial snack at child care centers.

It was determined that small children, those who are nursing, will continue receiving the same diet. The measure only applies to children from the age of 2.

The snack should always include a milk product, milk, yogurt, several types of cheese, butter, or ice cream. Other foods are being considered such as bread, cookies, gelatin, and cereals with powdered milk.

The children should not receive less than a combination of two foods, for example, bread with cheese and ice cream, custard and biscuit and milk, cereal with milk and biscuit or gelatin, biscut and yogurt.

According to the information given by Comrade (Anibal Arias Cedeno), Mined [Ministry of Education] director of health in events [en funciones], on the first day, supplies did not arrive in time at all units. During the next few days when the subsequent distribution is established, the problems that could have emerged will be solved, since, as everyone knows, the child care centers are priority institutions in all locations. The substitution of the afternoon meal [words indistinct] with a snack is intended to promote a construction program for these centers. In Havana City alone, 50 child care centers will be constructed this year.

The snack at child centers begins at 1600 in all groups and concludes at 1700.

The Education Ministry has given preliminary instructions to all provinces. The differences corresponding to the age of the children will be applied.

The intolerance of food, specifically milk, among some children has also been taken into account.

CABINET INSTALLS BAUXITE COMMISSTION FOR MOENGO

FL082156 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] The Cabinet has installed a commission to examine the possibilities to start production activities at Moengo as soon as possible.

The commission comprises representatives of the government, Suralco [Suriname Aluminum Company], the military authority, and the Bauxite Federation.

The commission is expected to report to the government within a short time and make proposals.

BILLITON MANAGER PREDICTS 1987 BAUXITE LOSSES

FL072215 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The general manager of Billiton [bauxite company], Frank (Heyna), has predicted in his New Year's speech that the company will probably record losses in 1987 although there are possibilities to break even.

In the past year, Billiton has purchased more than 2 million pounds of bauxite, the major part of which went to Paranam for processing into alumina.

In terms of volume, Billiton reached its 1986 target and a favorable factor was the continuing decline in production costs during the first 10 months of 1986.

The prediction of losses this year is based on the competitive prices for alumina on the world market.

Frank (Heyna) announced that talks are being held with the government on necessary conditions for an acceptable investment climate. New investments are necessary for the future mining of bauxite at Acaribo and a third mine at Lelydorp.

MILITARY POLICE REPORT RENEWED FIGHTING

FL082130 Paramaribo International Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jan 87

[Text] Fresh fighting has been reported in Eastern Suriname. That was reported yesterday by Captain (Lewyan Tai) of the military police, who spoke about developments in the area which demand actions by the army.

The press had gone to the headquarters of the military police to attend a press comference with Mr (Hill Akey), a Suralco worker who was taken hostage by the Brunswijk Gang on December 30th last, but managed to escape captivity.

The conference was, however, called off because of the new development in east Suriname and what the army terms strategic reasons.